

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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THE EXTENSION OF AMERICAN TRADE.

VISIT OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEPUTATION TO MEXICO.

The exhibition of American and Mexican products at the Minería was thronged daily by all classes of the residents of Mexico, from the *zarape*-clad Indian followed by his wife, the stereotyped infant hammocked in the stereotyped *rebozo* on her back, to the high-hatted, high-shirt-collared, high-heeled swells, their señoras and señoritas either in raven-black, which becomes them, or in gaudy, ill-sorted, defiant colors, that become them not. Why will the Mexican swells persist in wearing heels high as *Pococatapetl*? Why will they, in walking, wobble like a Chinese lady of seven buttons? Why do they imagine that a big toe bulging upwards, like a mushroom out of mother earth, is a thing of beauty? What a crop of bunions are being raised for Mexico during this year of grace—bunions as large as lemons or *granadillas*! On Sunday it was next to an impossibility to gain admission to the Minería, so great was the throng; yet, it was a gentle, passive crowd, that moved sluggishly onward like the waters of the "lazy Scheldt." The "chromo" exhibit possessed a strong fascination for the Mexican, especially such of the pictures as betrayed a religious or ecclesiastical tendency. The Pope was snapped up in a twinkling, and a saint, no matter how remote in the litany, sold at a very respectable figure. "If I only had a chromo of the Virgin of Guadalupe, my fortune was made!" sighed Mr. Kelly, the exhibitor. The Mexicans are not very severe or accurate art-critics. I saw "An Indian Summer in the Adirondacks" sell for a sceno-



MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. M. BELV, WASHINGTON.
SEE PAGE 71.

near Jalapa, and a likeness of Peter Cooper realized a dollar, under the impression that it was that of Cardinal Manning attired in secular raiment. Mr. Kelly returns to Mexico for the exhibition in January next, to bring with him several thousand chromos of the Virgin of Guadalupe, with as many of Hidalgo, since in every homestead, from the palace on the Plaza Mayor to the sugar-cane cabin out in the tawny sands, are representations of the Virgin and the patriot to be seen—rude, ill-drawn daubs, to be sure, but to the present hour regarded by these simple people as specimens of the very highest art. I have already mentioned the exhibit of Messrs. Rogers, Cooper, and Davis respectively. Plows shone very conspicuously in the Minería, and every one exhibited was bought up instantaneously; and Mr. Dickinson, who represented Decre & Co., Moline, Ill., informed me that he could have sold his entire exhibit four times over. Harrison & Co., Belleville, and H. H. Smith & Co., Pekin, Ill., displayed drawings of wagons, plows, threshing-machines and other agricultural implements. Porter & Mowbray, of Winona, Minn., exhibited six different classes of flour. George S. Bowen, of Chicago, made a goodly show of cotton prints from the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y.; Richardson & Co., New York; and Lockwood & Co., Waterville, Me. Nails were strongly represented by the Riverside and Benwood Iron Works of Wheeling, W. Va., and the Bellair (Ohio) Works. Wood & Co. and Park Brother & Co., through C. L. Umbstaetter, exhibited sheet-iron and cast-steel; while Gill Brothers & Co., of Steubenville, Ohio, displayed a large assortment of glassware.

[Continued on page 70.]



MEXICO.—WATER-CARRIERS AT THE FOUNTAIN IN THE PLAZA SANTO DOMINGO, CITY OF MEXICO.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. A. OGDEN.

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THE NEW CONGRESS.

THE Forty-sixth Congress has met in extraordinary session at the call of the President, and has been duly organized, with a Democratic majority in both of its branches. The re-election of Mr. Randall as Speaker of the House of Representatives is commonly accepted as a tribute, not only to his acknowledged skill as a parliamentarian, but also to the predominance of comparatively moderate ideas among the Democratic members of that body.

Whether this augury shall be confirmed or not by the deliberations of the present session, it is at least safe to say that the Democrats are now put on trial before the country as they have not been before since the outbreak of the late Civil War, when the sceptre of power passed from their hands, or, rather, was violently tossed from their hands, and left to be grasped by their Republican rivals. And the circumstances under which the Democrats succeed to the legislative control of the country are well calculated to impose upon them the duty and necessity of walking with vigilance and circumspection in the narrow way which has been opened to them by the hesitating favor of the people.

We say the "hesitating favor" of the people, for it behoves the Democrats of the House of Representatives to remember that they have maintained their ascendancy in that body by a constantly decreasing majority since the date of their overwhelming supremacy in the popular branch of the Forty-fourth Congress; and it behoves them also to remember that they hold the Senate to-day rather by virtue of the great political reaction which supervened in 1874, than by virtue of the predominance they now hold in such States as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio; for if these States were all called to elect their Senators to-day, they would follow the example of New York in electing Republicans to represent them in that branch of the National Legislature.

Holding the House of Representatives by such a narrow margin, and holding the Senate by a tenure which has respect rather to the past than the present, the Democrats are placed under the strongest obligations of prudence as well as of public duty, to disengage their steps from any line of conduct that shall savor of partisan rashness or of revolutionary violence. They cannot afford the indulgence of partisan rashness, because their majority is not large enough to insure the predominance of passion over reason, and because their temporary triumph under the lead of the former would be the sure precursor of defeat in the coming Presidential contest. They cannot afford to symbolize with revolutionary violence by attempting to coerce the Executive into an unwilling compliance with their measures of legislation, because in so doing they would not only sin against the theory of our Government, but against the very tenure by which they now hold the Senate.

We explained last week that, in the distribution of powers under the Federal Constitution, the framers of that instrument determined that the distribution should cover different tracts of time as well as different spheres of jurisdiction—the division and co-ordination of powers in several distinct departments being ordained to guard against the despotism of any particular department, and the overlapping of the times covered by the incumbents of Federal place, at any given epoch, being ordained to guard against the rash and tumultuous wishes of the "living present."

The Democrats are placed under especial obligation to regard the latter feature of

the Constitution, because, in case the President should dissent from any act of the two Houses of Congress, he would not only be in the exercise of a technical right, vested in him by the Constitution, but the moral ground on which he can claim to exercise it would be precisely similar in its origin to the moral ground on which the Democratic majority of the Senate must rest their control of that body; for if it be said that the President has no moral right to veto an act of the National Legislature passed in 1879, because he was elected on the "effete issues" of 1876, it would be easy for him to retort that, on this theory, the Senate, composed as it largely is of men elected at a still earlier date, has no moral right to impose its present will on him. In a word, the Democrats can as little impeach the moral as the constitutional right of the President to exercise his lawful prerogatives in matters of new legislation; for in impeaching the former they would cast discredit on the pretensions by which they hold to-day a continuing majority in the Senate.

In so arguing, we express no opinion upon the merits of the issues which may come to be joined between the Legislative and Executive Departments. It may be that the President will give his assent to the repealing measures desired by the Democrats. If he should do so the threatened conflict will be avoided. If he should refuse that assent he will be called to give his reasons for such refusal, and in the presence of those reasons it will remain for the Representatives of the people, assembled in Congress, to exercise their rightful constitutional power to pass the Bill in question "over the President's head." If they should fail in this attempt, the methods of the Constitution will have been exhausted, and the issue must be remitted to the arbitration of the people at the next Congressional and Presidential election. To block the wheels of Government, in revenge for such a failure, would be to install anarchy and revolution in the place of those orderly processes which are marked out by the Constitution for the enforcement of political changes; and who can doubt that the party which provokes such an issue would be swept away by the consuming indignation of the people? If the Democrats wish to learn the perils of such a course let them study the popular reaction which the Republican Party has provoked by the abuses of its power in the heyday of its supremacy.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

THE decision of Surrogate Calvin in the Vanderbilt will case, confirming in every respect the probate of the will and codicils, will be received with general satisfaction as the only proper conclusion of a contest which should never have been made. The Surrogate's opinion covers all the more important issues raised in the case, and, as to some of the witnesses of the contestants, speaks in terms of severe but merited condemnation. Analyzing the testimony as to monomania, the Surrogate concludes that it shows Commodore Vanderbilt was a man "of very vigorous mind and strong nature, but lacking the amenities of education and culture and a delicate respect for the opinions of his fellow-men." The Surrogate argues that it was impossible that William H. Vanderbilt could have exerted an undue influence upon his father, and he urges those interested to "bring to merited punishment" the principal spiritualistic witnesses, "together with their guilty suborners." In conclusion, the Surrogate censures the contestant for the aspersions cast upon the character of Mr. Vanderbilt, remarking upon this point as follows:

"The tardy apology, after the most diligent and persistent effort to secure witnesses capable of testifying to the charges, while praiseworthy in itself, affords but a sorry and meager amend for the endurance by a delicate, sensitive, cultura ex woman, for two years, of a baseless slander of her private character.

It is an occasion of no regret, but of gratification, that so much of prurient and defamatory matter has been kept out of this case, consistently with the rights of all the parties engaged in this unseemly revelation of family secrets.

It may well be doubted whether, in the best and most exemplary families, there do not things occur which a reverent regard for the secrecy, the modesty and sacred character of domestic life would preserve inviolate.

But when such revelations are sought to be made in violation of the obligations of filial and fraternal duty, it behoves courts to confine such disclosures to the narrowest practicable limits consistent with the legal rights of the litigants."

All persons who have the slightest regard for the decencies of life will thank Surrogate Calvin for this opportune and emphatic rebuke of that malevolent spirit, only too frequently exhibited, which delights in defamation of personal character, and, for mercenary or other ends, does not scruple "to uncover to the public gaze the secrets of a parent's domestic and private life," and expose to the glare of the world the most sacred mysteries of the family and household. Indeed, the decision in this notable case can scarcely be without its influence upon the public mind as to the whole general subject of maintaining the inviolability of wills. The success which had attended some other efforts to set aside wills and testaments, involving

large pecuniary interests, has produced a deep solicitude among persons of all classes as to whether any one could dispose of his estate by will with any confidence that such a disposition would be respected by the courts against the assaults of dissatisfied heirs and next of kin. Men of means were beginning to inquire whether, after all, it was worth while to accumulate, by earnest toll and scrupulous economy, a competence for those near and dear to them, if, when death closed their account, discontented and mercenary relatives, direct or remote, could step in and set aside the testamentary disposition of the fortune so accumulated. Surrogate Calvin, by his vigorous denunciation of all disreputable conspiracies of this sort, no less than by his righteous decision, has established a judicial precedent which will be of vast service in the future to honest and legitimate heirs, while at the same time it will deepen in the minds of intending testators the feeling of confidence in the maintenance of their testamentary purposes as lawfully and regularly expressed.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

WHEN a number of months ago, Mr. Edison gravely assured the public that he had solved the whole problem of electrical lighting; that he had experimentally demonstrated the feasibility of dividing and subdividing the electric current at will, and that his plans gave promise of greatly reducing the cost of illumination, the public hailed the announcement with delight, and the price of gas-stocks everywhere rapidly declined. But the rosy promises of the wizard of Menlo Park still remain unfulfilled, and the indications, both at home and abroad, seem to warrant the opinion that gas corporations are yet to have their way for an indefinite number of years. Nor have the latter been slow to avail themselves of the knowledge that electrical lighting for ordinary domestic use is still a matter of the future. With confidence revived, they have restored the price of their stocks, and gone on making consumers pay a profit ranging from more than two hundred to four hundred per cent. on cost of gas production.

It must not be considered, however, that electrical lighting is merely a chimera, or that efforts to supersede gas by its use have been relaxed. Enough has already been accomplished by electricians to heighten the desire to attain the one grand end in view. Experiments are constantly going on, and within a comparatively short period many new inventions and improvements have been brought to public notice, more particularly in France and England. At this moment at least a dozen different "systems" of electric lighting are in operation, their authors using as many different machines for generating the currents and of contrivances for producing and diffusing the illumination. Its adaptability to illuminating open, out-of-door spaces, public thoroughfares, docks and harbors, and the interior of large establishments, has been amply illustrated in London, Woolwich, Sheffield, Paris and Havre. The Jablochhoff candle system has been used in both Paris and London with great satisfaction as to its brilliant illuminating powers. The proprietors of the London Times use the system of M. Rapieff in lighting their establishment, and estimate its cost at about one-third the price of gas. Quite recently the Van der Weyde lamp was employed to illuminate Regent Street, London, and people were literally amazed by its overpowering brilliancy. In this country the practical use of the electric light has not extended beyond a very few manufacturing establishments, the Brush apparatus, an American invention, being the one mostly employed. A Brooklyn gentleman also is the accredited inventor of a generator and electric lamp. It is said that an apparatus after his plan, costing in the neighborhood of three hundred dollars, is susceptible of giving a light equal to twenty-four hundred candles.

That the amount of illumination afforded by the electric light is far greater than that of any other now in common use, and that its employment is desirable, so far as its adaptation may permit, will not be denied, but there is a practical question to settle before it can meet with wide success, and that question relates wholly to its cost. The public will yield to the extortionate exactions of gas companies, and submit—because they must—to their swindling system of measurement, until such time as a cheaper illuminating agent than coal gas can be procured. As it now stands, the electric light is regarded as a luxury too expensive for ordinary, everyday purposes, and is for the masses rather a curiosity than a benefaction.

The statements published by sanguine inventors and other persons in interest, to the effect that the cost of the electric light will be much below that of other illuminating agencies, thus far remains without satisfactory confirmation. In fact, all investigation, unfortunately, tends to prove that the cost of the electric light is greatly

in excess of that of gas, even when the illuminating power is equal. This is shown by a series of experiments recently conducted by Messrs. Bennett and Valon, at Westgate-on-Sea, England. Six lamps, each adapted to burn Jablochhoff candles, were arranged at intervals of eighty yards, on standards 9½ feet high, along the sea-road. The candles were made to burn 1½ hours, but required renewing every hour. A small Siemens machine, exciting a large six-light Siemens, produced the electric current, which was divided into two circuits, having three lamps in each. A ten-horse engine imparted a velocity of 1,263 revolutions per minute to the smaller and 959 to the larger machine. A twenty-inch globe was used to test the light, and each lamp gave an illumination equal to 197 candles, or 1,182 in all. The experiment began December 2d, and was continued four hours during each of twenty-four nights. The total working expenses, in United States coin, amounted to \$196.67. Messrs. Bennett and Valon state in their report that to produce an equivalent with gas 107½ lamps would be required, each burning five cubic feet per hour of the quality of gas at Westgate, giving eleven candles. The cost of this, for a period of ninety-six hours, they state at \$81.49, thus showing a saving in favor of gas equal to \$115.18.

Only a short time ago one of the London gas companies received permission to make an experimental trial on the Waterloo-road for the purpose of comparison with the cost of lighting the Thames Embankment by the Jablochhoff candle. In a distance of five hundred yards they increased the illuminating power from 264 candles, costing \$465 per year, to 1,720 candles, the cost of which was quite \$2,000 per annum. The result proved that it would cost fully ten times as much to light the same space equally as well with the electric light.

That this difficulty of cost may be overcome, and the electric light brought into ordinary use, are consummations devoutly to be desired. The gas companies have had their own way far too long. While few or no improvements have been made in the manufacture of gas, the profits of the corporations have been enormous. Their stocks, in many instances, have doubled and trebled the par value, and the dividends have proved a mine of wealth to the stockholders. No business has turned out to be so lucrative. In this country, to-day, the price of untaxed gas, costing the manufacturers from 60 to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, is charged to consumers at \$2.50 and on up to \$3.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, meter measure, according to locality. The profit ranges from 212 to 337 per cent. Where is the merchant, manufacturer, or banker, who realizes such extortionate gains? He who shall succeed in furnishing the civilized world with a better and cheaper light than coal gas will rank, deservedly and by common consent, among the foremost benefactors of mankind.

OUR PENSION ROLL.

THE liberality shown by the United States Government in its treatment of those who have fought and suffered in its defense amounts almost to extravagance. Pensioners totally disabled are now paid \$864 per annum, which is the largest sum ever paid any class of military pensioners by any Government. Up to the War of the Rebellion, and for some time afterwards, this class received \$96, but the amount has been gradually increased by nearly every Congress until it is now nearly ten times the former figure. The last increase was from \$600 to \$864. The "totally disabled" are such as have lost both eyes, or both arms, or both legs, or are otherwise entirely disqualified from physical exertion. In all, there are over fifty different classes of invalids on the rolls, not including widows and orphans, and special cases, like Mrs. Lincoln. The number who receive \$600 per year is 701. Of the total number of pensioners, 34,890 receive each \$102 and upwards annually. While the ravages of death and marriage (widows marrying are no longer entitled to pensions) steadily reduce the roll, the diminution in numbers has an offset in the increase of rates from time to time and the enlargement of the list, so that the annual payments for the next five years promise to be larger than for the last five years. But the minor children on the rolls are now coming of age rapidly, and will all disappear from the list within four years, with a corresponding reduction, of course, in the expenditure on pension account. Last year 10,321 were thus dropped, having come of age.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

IN the reconstruction of the Senate committee, all the chairmanships except three go to the Democrats. Mr. Bayard is Chairman of the Committee on Finance; Mr. Eaton, of Foreign Relations; Mr. Gordon, of Commerce; Mr. Thurman, of Judiciary; Mr. Davis (of West Virginia), on Appropriations; Mr. Kernan, of Patents; and Mr. Saulsbury on Privileges and Elections. The

Finance Committee has a majority in favor of soft money so far as the Democratic side is concerned. It is significant of the tendency of Democratic opinion as to the Appropriation Bills that the five Democratic Senators on the Appropriations Committee are pronounced and aggressively in favor of the most extreme partisan measures which were considered in their joint caucus of last session. Of the twenty-nine regular committees, twenty chairmanships are given to the South and only nine to the rest of the country, but this apparent partiality could not well be avoided since the South furnishes thirty of the total of forty-three Democratic Senators—nineteen of whom are ex-confederate officers. Of course, with this preponderance of members, the South, so far as the Senate is concerned, will be largely responsible for the legislation of Congress. It is to be hoped that the representatives of that section may not signalize their return to power by adopting the reactionary policy to which Mr. Beck and a few others seek to commit them.

IN THE OLD WORLD.

THE Cabinet difficulties of the French Republic are not yet ended, and it looks as if Gambetta, whose silence during all the recent disputes is significant, will have to become President of the Council in place of Waddington. But Gambetta would doubtless prefer to wait quietly for a still higher position. It is a pity that when there is so much practical work to be done by the conservative French Republic, its work should be hindered and even its existence imperiled by fanatical radicals, who play into the hands of monarchical and imperial reactionaries by thrusting forward burning religious as well as burning political questions which it would do no harm, but on the contrary much good, to let cool off for a while. Great excitement has been caused by the introduction in the Chamber of Deputies of Jules Ferry's Higher Education Bill, proposing to exclude the Jesuits from teaching. The Jesuits have in France twenty-seven colleges, with 848 teachers; twenty-six other communities, having sixty-one establishments and 1,089 teachers, are also unrecognized by the State, and they will consequently be deprived by the Bill of the right of teaching. It is presumed that if the Bill passes, the disqualified Orders will transfer their establishments to those recognized by law. But all the indications justify the belief that the Bill will be bitterly resisted, and perhaps its discussion will produce a more profound agitation than even the impeachment of the De Broglie Ministry would have done. Whatever perils may await the Grévy Government, there is good reason to hope it will pass safely through them. M. Frederic Harrison is right when he calls the closing of the French revolution and the founding of a permanent republic in the midst of Europe "the greatest political experiment of our age."

Few reflect how vast a difference is made by a little more or less of rain. Enough has now fallen throughout the province of Lahore, where fears of famine were lately rife, to insure the safety of the Spring harvest, and thus entirely change the financial and political, and affect even the military, aspects of the situation in India. Definite terms of peace have been sent by the Viceroy to Yakoob Khan, son of the late Ameer of Afghanistan, who has not yet had time to reply. Meanwhile, it is positively said that 20,000 Russians are being conveyed across the Caspian Sea, with Merv as their destination. It is also announced that Abdul Khan, who is Russia's favored candidate for the Afghan throne, is advancing on Cabul with many adherents. Abdul Khan is the son of the eldest brother of the late Shere Ali. He is, in fact, the legitimate heir to the throne of Afghanistan, but for six years past has lived in retirement in Samarcand, being supported by a pension awarded him by the Czar of Russia. He recently had an interview with General Kaufman, the Russian representative; and it is now supposed that, having received pledges of assistance in an attempt to regain his rightful inheritance, he is moving forward with that object in view. It appears inevitable that Russia and England must ultimately confront each other in Central Asia. But for the present Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Dufferin (the latter having taken friendly counsel at Berlin with Prince Bismarck) are reported to be successfully making a temporary amicable settlement of all the angry Eastern questions of the day. The Sultan has expressed the strongest desire for still closer relations of friendship with his British allies.

In the German parliament, the Chancellor seems likely to gain converts to his protectionist programme, although the bitterest hostilities have been provoked by his war upon Socialism and his attempts to force the members of the Reichstag to put on themselves the yoke of his Disciplinary Bill. A stormy session was caused the

other day by a mere allusion to the possibility of there ever arising a Republic in Germany. Emperor William's birthday will be duly celebrated, but, on account of his indisposition, the ceremonial will be brief.

The business situation in Great Britain does not improve, and grave apprehensions of another financial crash are felt in commercial circles. Rumors affecting the solvency of institutions of high standing produced great depression during the past week. Great dissatisfaction with the proposed Tariff policy of Canada is expressed in England, but it is declared that Parliament will not interfere in the matter. A batch of correspondence in reference to South Africa has been published, showing that Lord Chelmsford desires to be recalled, and that the Home Government strongly deprecates the precipitancy with which Sir Bartle Frere rushed into war with the Zulus. The Government, under date of the 20th instant, instructed the latter that it is indisposed to sanction annexation or any further interference with the internal affairs of Zulu than is necessary for securing the safety of the colonies.

Prince Gortschakoff, in a reply to Lord Salisbury's dispatch pressing the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, declares that Russia must support within the limits of that treaty, the interests of the population for whose defense she went to war, and adds that a general understanding would be greatly facilitated if those populations acquired the conviction that their interests would be effectually defended by Europe within the same limits when Russian troops were no longer there to protect them. Gortschakoff says further that all that the British Government and its agents can do to induce in them confidence, moderation and resignation, and thus effect the equitable and peaceful execution of the treaty, will meet with Russia's co-operation.

Menotti Garibaldi, son of the "Hero of the Red Shirt," proposes to leave Italy next Summer with a colony of three thousand Italians for New Guinea, in Australasia. He had better establish his colony in Virginia, Florida, Texas, or California. The great tidal wave of emigration to America is already rising in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain.

THE Democratic members of the House of Representatives, at a caucus held March 20th, adopted a resolution directing the Speaker to appoint all the standing committees. This means that the majority propose to open the door to general legislation instead of confining themselves to the passage of the necessary appropriation bills. If this purpose shall be persisted in, the session will probably be a long one affecting the business interests of the country most unfavorably.

A NATIONAL convention of Irishmen, just held in Chicago, has taken steps to remedy the evil of crowding the Irish immigrant population into large cities. An executive committee was appointed with authority to establish a statistical bureau for the dissemination of facts useful to immigrants who intend to settle on the lands, and, if practicable, establish diocesan and parochial bureaus to assist in the work. The movement will commend itself to public approval as at once timely and judicious.

THE State Legislature, in the interest of policy-holders in life insurance companies, has passed a Bill which makes it the duty of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, whenever it shall appear that the capital stock of a company is impaired to the extent of twenty-five per cent., to require the stockholders to make good in cash the amount of the deficiency within ninety days. If the officers of the company fail to comply with the order, the Attorney-General is required to at once bring an action for the dissolution of the corporation. The law is a very proper one, but its utility will depend altogether upon the efficiency with which it is enforced.

THE plans for the International Exhibition in Mexico, in January next, are assuming form and shape. All nations will be invited to participate, and such as have diplomatic relations with Mexico will be requested to send special commissioners. All goods for exhibition may be entered free of duty, and will be shown in special buildings, without charge for space or storage. This exhibition will give our manufacturers and merchants an opportunity to develop a trade with Mexico which they should utilize to the utmost. There is no reason at all why at least seventy-five per cent. of the trade of that country should not be in our hands.

ONE of the wholesome signs of the times is the improvement in the iron trade, which in some districts is so marked that the demand exceeds the supply and capacity of the mills. New furnaces are being put in operation every week, and the outlook is full of encouragement. The steel-rail in-

terest is also actively prosperous, so much so that good authorities believe the total capacity of the mills will be inadequate to meet the demand for 1879. Good prices for iron rails are assured for the next three months at least. Sales to the extent of 10,000 tons were effected in Philadelphia a few days since. A circular of Eastern bar iron manufacturers, just issued, says "the mills are full of orders at \$2.50 to \$4 advance on old prices, while the stocks of pig-iron are reduced, good qualities scarce, and prices advancing to a living figure."

THE publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., of this city, have suffered, as we have done, from the fraudulent practices of dishonest adventurers, and have just issued the following cautionary announcement:

"WARNING.—A party calling himself M. S. Gardiner, alias D. B. Davis, is traveling through the country (from latest reports, is now in the Southwestern States) soliciting subscriptions for 'Myn's Paris Fashion Journal,' and representing himself as the agent of Appleton & Co., 814 Broadway, New York City. There is not, and, as far as we can learn, never has been, a firm of that name at the address given. We herewith give notice that we have no connection whatever with the 'Journal' above mentioned; nor do we know the man, except through complaints received from persons who have paid him money, and have failed to receive the magazine they subscribed for. *None of our Agents are allowed to collect payment in advance.* D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 814 & 851 Broadway, New York."

MEMBERS of Congress seem to find it easier to enact laws than to obey them when made. The Revised Statutes, for instance, require the disbursing officers of the two Houses to deduct from the monthly payments of each member the amount of his salary for each day that he has been absent, unless such member assigns as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or some member of his family. This law is violated, deliberately and repeatedly, at every session. A notable illustration is furnished in the case of Senator Sharon, of Nevada, who drew from the Secretary of the Senate, recently, compensation amounting to \$10,000, being for the whole of the last Congress, with mileage added for sessions which he did not attend, being engaged elsewhere on his purely personal business during almost the entire period. Under the law, the Senator not assigning sickness as the reason of his absence, was entitled to but the merest fraction of this sum; but it was taken without scruple, just as others have taken it, in plain defiance of law and propriety. This may seem to be a trivial matter, but it is a matter which demands attention all the same. If the law is wrong, let it be repealed; but if it is right, and so long as it remains on the statute-book, let it be enforced inflexibly and impartially.

NO ONE can complain that our circulating mediums are not sufficiently numerous and varied. We have now eleven kinds of money, namely, copper cents, nickels, subsidiary silver, old silver, standard silver dollars, trade dollars, twenty-cent pieces, gold, Treasury notes, national bank notes, and fractional currency. The fractional currency is nearly all withdrawn, only \$14,000,000 being now out, but there is a demand for a reissue, especially of the fifty-cent notes. The experience of the Treasury officials shows that paper money is more popular than silver, the paying teller in the Treasury cash-room stating that one hundred dollars in bills are called for to six dollars in standard silver dollars. There are many complaints of a redundancy of silver, particularly from small towns, where it accumulates, and no complaint from any direction that there is a scarcity of it. All of the old silver has come out of its hiding-places, and this, added to the Mexican dollars, the "daddy" dollars, the trade dollars, the immense amount of subsidiary silver, makes a quantity about three times larger than we ever had before in circulation at one time. The "daddy" dollars are now being issued at the rate of \$2,000,000 monthly.

ACCORDING to the latest official returns, the paupers in England and Wales sustain the proportion of one to every thirty of the population. In round numbers, the amount of poor-rates levied amounts to the startling sum of sixty-five millions of dollars, but, out of this total, about twenty-three millions go towards the police, county, highway, and school boards, leaving a balance of forty-two millions towards the support of some 750,000 paupers. A good deal of complaint is made that the poor-house system is greatly abused by those who administer it. Instead of being exclusively devoted to the aged and destitute poor, and those of tender age, the workhouses are filled continuously with able-bodied paupers of both sexes, at a large cost to the country. One journal says that the policy of the majority of the poor authorities tends "to foster whole broods of permanent paupers, who come to look upon the workhouse as their natural home, instead of as a temporary asylum in times of distress." This question of the best method of dealing with the poor is by

no means a new one, but its difficulties do not seem to diminish with discussion. One of the main points, as laid down by John Stuart Mill, is how to give the needed help with the smallest encouragement to undue reliance on it; and this problem contains in a nutshell the whole theory of what relief should be.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

L. B. BRADLEY, ex-Governor of Nevada, died at Elko, March 21st, aged seventy-four.

FIVE hundred and seventy-seven Chinamen arrived at San Francisco on March 21st.

AMONG recent deaths is that of Hon. George Goldthwaite, ex-United States Senator from Alabama.

THE lower branch of the Connecticut Legislature has passed a Bill providing for the use of the bell-punch liquor register.

MR. HUBERT O. THOMPSON has been appointed as County Clerk of New York by Governor Robinson, in place of Mr. Gumbleton, removed.

ABOUT one hundred Democrats and thirty-four Republicans and Independents have been elected to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee has pronounced the action of the President in restoring Major Benjamin P. Runkle to the Army to be illegal.

THE next contest for the Astley belt is to take place in London, commencing on June 16th. Ennis will enter against Rowell, the present champion.

THE Senate of Tennessee has passed a Bill to adjust the State debt at forty cents on the dollar, and four per cent interest, subject to the approval of the people.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER has been nominated as Superintendent of the Census, and Mr. Clarence King to be Director of Surveys under the Interior Department.

CONGRESS met in extra session, March 18th. In the House Mr. Randall was elected Speaker, receiving 144 votes to 125 for General Garfield, and 13 for Hon. Arch. B. Wright.

MR. BENJAMIN C. PORTER, an actor well-known in New York, was murdered in Marshall, Texas, March 20th, by a ruffian named Currie, who assailed a lady under Porter's protection.

THE Executive Committee of the trustees of Cornell University have called Professor Von Holst, of the German University of Friedberg, to deliver ten lectures on "American Constitutional History" in the latter part of the next term.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL of Cincinnati has published an appeal for help in his present financial difficulties. He places the amount of the debt at \$1,000,000, which is a much smaller figure than that which rumor has generally assigned.

DENNIS KEARNEY is stamping Southern California for the new Constitution. In his speeches he abuses people without stint. A dispatch from Santa Anna says that one of the men thus vilified gave Kearney an unmerciful beating.

MAYOR COOPER proposes to submit to Governor Robinson charges against the Police Commissioners of this city. The Commissioners last week appeared before the Mayor for trial, but, not being permitted to be heard by counsel, refused to reply to his interrogatories.

THE Republicans of Connecticut have nominated the present State officers for re-election. The Democrats have nominated for Governor, Thomas W. Segar; Lieutenant-Governor, J. D. Bailey; Secretary of State, David S. Baker, Jr.; Attorney-General, Charles H. Page; General Treasurer, Patrick Farrell.

THE annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says that fifty-three per cent of our foreign commerce is with Great Britain and her colonial and other dependencies. Of the provisions and breadstuffs exported during the year, over eighty per cent was produced in the Western and Northwestern States.

THE new officers of the United States Senate, selected by the Democrats, are as follows: For Secretary, Colonel John C. Burch, of Tennessee; for Sergeant-at-Arms, R. J. Bright, of Indiana; for Chief Clerk, Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina; for Executive Clerk, H. B. Peyton of Virginia; for Chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Bullock, of Virginia.

OWING to the previous suspension of four unsound banks in New Orleans, all the others, thirteen in number, virtually suspended payments on March 20th. They adopted a resolution to pay out \$200 only in cash to any one depositor, the rest of the business to be done on certified checks. Over \$1,500,000 in currency were forwarded to New Orleans by bankers in this city by way of relieving the pressure.

Foreign.

THE Bulgarian Assembly of Notables has begun work in earnest on the new Constitution.

THE steamer Ontario has been chartered by the English Government to carry 500 American mules to Natal.

THE Swiss State Council at Berne, by a vote of twenty-seven to fifteen, has resolved to restore capital punishment in Switzerland.

THE French ironclad *Arrogante*, on March 19th, sprang a leak and sank, with forty-seven seamen, in a furious gale in the Mediterranean.

THE betrothal of the King of Spain to the Princess Marie, daughter of the Count de Paris, is regarded as ultimately not improbable.

THE Austrian Government has asked the Reichsrath to authorize the issue of 100,000 florins gold rentes to meet the requirements of the current year.

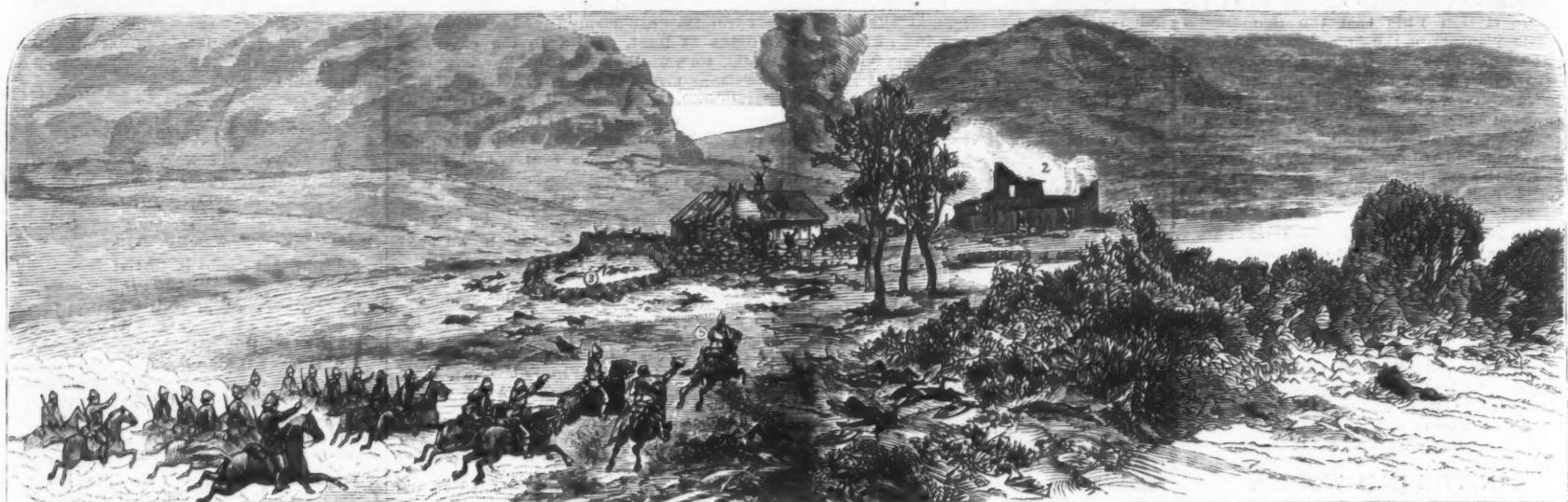
MANY avalanches have recently occurred in the Austrian Tyrol. At Bleiberg ten houses were crushed by one of these, forty persons were killed, eighteen seriously injured, and fifteen others missing.

It is stated that 120,000 persons "were flooded out" by the recent disaster at Szegedin, in Hungary, and that 8,200 out of 10,000 houses were flooded. Everything possible is being done for the relief of the sufferers. The floods have subsided.

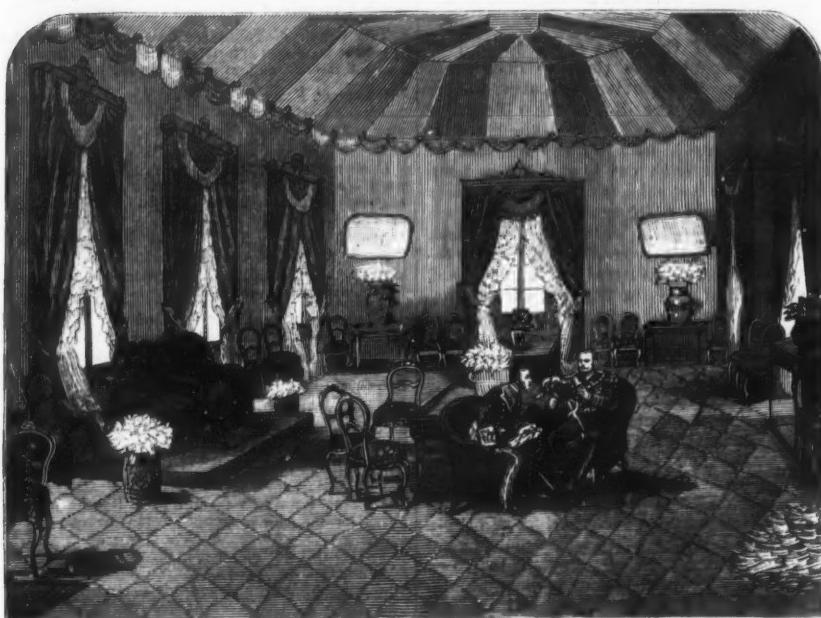
In a discussion in the German Reichstag on a motion to give autonomy to Alsace Lorraine, Prince Bismarck favored an arrangement for a consultative representation of the provinces with a voice in the discussion of laws directly affecting it.

A CABLE company is organizing, with 20,000,000 francs capital, under the auspices of an important Parisian financial establishment. It will acquire the existing Brest and St. Pierre cable with the concession of 1868, insuring important advantages over all later concessions.

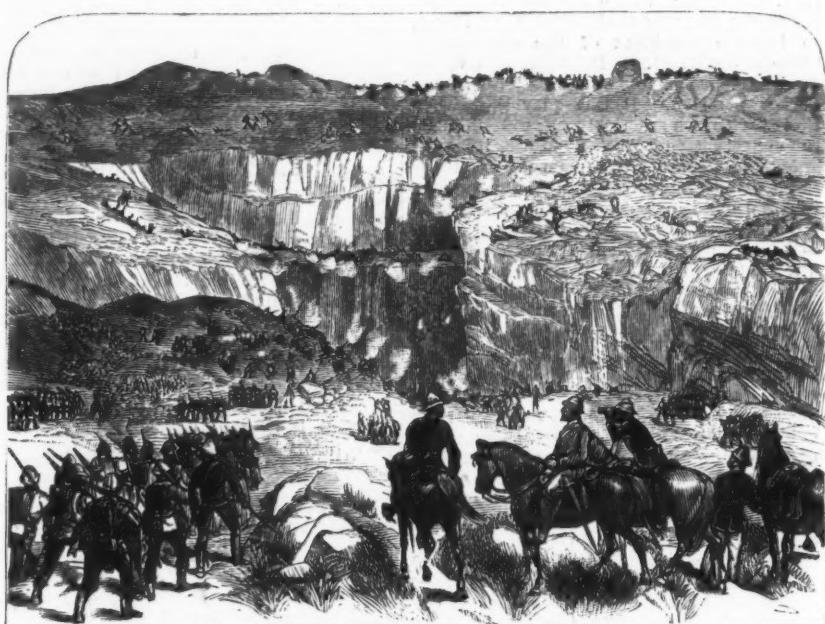
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—See PAGE 71.



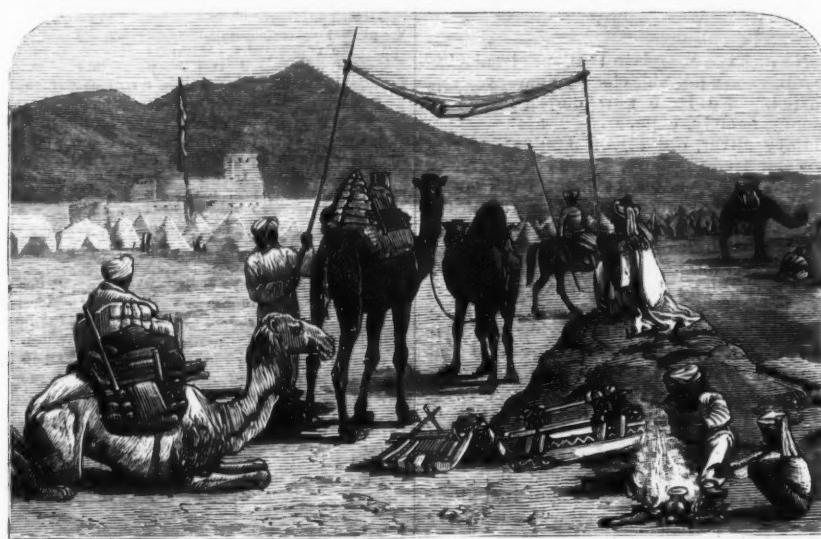
SOUTH AFRICA.—HEROIC DEFENSE OF THE COMMISSARIAT POST AT BORKE'S DRIFT, AFTER THE MASSACRE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.



PORUGAL.—THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE KINGS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL AT ELVAS.



SOUTH AFRICA.—THE CAPTURE OF SIRAYO'S STRONGHOLD, ZULULAND.



AFGHANISTAN.—CAMELS PASSING BENEATH THE KORAN AT JUMBOOD.



BULGARIA.—CITADEL AND PALACE OF THE ANCIENT KINGS AT TIRNOVA.



AUSTRALIA.—THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN THE INNER DOMAIN, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



THE SHIP'S CREW AT DINNER.

LIFE ON BOARD AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR.

THE crew of an American man-of-war are usually called up at four o'clock in the morning in Summer, and at five in Winter. The master-at-arms sees that all the men turn out immediately on the call, with the exception of those who have had night-watches. Then the order, "All hands pack hammocks," is piped, when the crew lash their hammocks, take them on deck and deliver them to the hammock-storers — men detailed especially to stow them away in the netting. Every man has his hammock marked white or black, according to the watch to which he belongs, as well as with the number assigned him on shipping. The hammock is made of canvas, generally cotton, and when lashed for stowing contains the mattress and blanket. Eight turns



INSPECTION OF RATIONS.

of the cord are taken in the lashing. As soon as the hammocks are stowed, fifteen minutes are allowed for coffee; then the word is passed, "Turn to—scrub decks," when the operations of the holystone, described last week, take place. At eight o'clock the crew are piped to breakfast, and a few minutes before nine the drum beats, "Retire to sick-bay," where all cases of sickness are treated by the surgeon or his assistants. Then comes the order for the scouring of all the bright work about the ship. At half-past nine there is an inspection at quarters, followed by division drills, and other evolutions. The executive officer inspects the men and quarters, excepting on Sunday, when the captain of the ship does so. After the inspection the men engage in various kinds of work until the dinner-hour.

It is an old custom under the regulations for the ship's cook to submit every day, at seven bells or



STOWING HAMMOCKS IN THE MORNING.

half-past eleven o'clock, a sample of the rations to be served that day for dinner. The officer of the deck is obliged to taste and examine it to see if it is properly cooked. If it meets his approbation he orders it to be served out, when the cook retires to the galley and prepares the quantity necessary for the messes. If it is not up to the standard the cook makes further experiments and submits a second sample for examination. At ten minutes to twelve the mess-clothes are spread on the deck, and the various articles of food, placed in dishes, on them. The men with their tin cans, jack-knives, spoons, etc., sit around the cloth, preferring rather to eat from the deck than from tables or swinging shelves, as they are less liable to roll over or have their food scattered about. The ration is changed every day, and when in port the men have fresh beef and vegetables three or four times a week. In fair weather the crew mess on the spar deck; in bad on the berth deck. At one o'clock all hands turn to for work. Three-quarters of an hour are allowed for breakfast and supper. Some privileged characters are permitted to take their pans from the cloths and eat in a more lounging way, as shown in one of the illustrations. Supper is served at four or five o'clock. At sunset the gun is fired, the colors are hauled down, and the masts and yards lowered. From that time to nine o'clock the men are allowed to indulge in smoking, reading, writing, story-telling, singing, and various kinds of games. At nine o'clock the men are piped down, which means turn in or go to bed. Berth deck lights are turned out at eight o'clock, steerage at nine, ward-room at ten, unless permission is granted by the commanding officer for an extension of time. In the line of punishments in the "good old times" the black-list was the net that caught the most fish, and was rarely free from offenders. Every petty offense was punishable by being black-listed. These victims were the people who did the dirty work of the ship, and were constantly employed scouring, scraping, scrubbing, and all manner of work. No let up on a black-lister; extra duties were always assigned to those unfortunate. Iron stanchions were polished like silver, and repainted for the next victim; fighting and eye-bolts reflecting the sun's rays and representing many days' weary labor were again painted over to await the next customer. Solid shot were worn as smooth as glass from work bestowed upon them with canvas and sand. The strip of copper that showed above the water's edge was the grand climax for the black-lister. With a bucket of sand and pieces of canvas the poor fellow was provided with a grating slung over the side, on which he scoured from morning to night, doing penance for his sins, making the copper look like burnished gold, to be again tarnished in a few days by the action of the sea and to wait for the next "lister."

The master-at-arms has a large bag called a "lucky bag." This bag seems never to get full, notwithstanding the immense amount of provender stowed into its capacious maw. Each day the master-at-arms makes his grand rounds just before inspection, to gather up such trifles as sea-boots, pea-jackets, shirts, caps, pantaloons, ditty-boxes, and any articles he may happen to drop upon, or is left lying around by the careless fellows. At intervals the "lucky bag" is "piped up," when those who have lost articles are allowed to claim the same and take a week or ten days on the black-list. Knowing ones will not claim these articles when they cannot be proven as theirs, but will let the property go to auction rather than be black-listed. Auction is held from time to time for the sale of unclaimed goods found in the "lucky bag," when the owners may bid on the lost articles without the fear of being black-listed.

TRIX.

DO you know where Miss Beatrix is?" There was something sharp in Mr. St. John's glance as he questioned little Rosetta, his cousin's maid.

"Yes, sir; she's in the garden with Mr. Le Blond and the young gentlemen."

At this answer the sharpness of Forrest St. John's glance increased, and turning from the door of Redwood, he passed quickly along the terrace.

At the end he stopped, before descending the steps, and looked down the broad garden-path. He saw plainly the group there under the locusts—a regally beautiful young lady in purple-silk, two dark-eyed boys leaning upon her lap, a young, fair-complexioned man standing so as to overlook the book upon which the eyes of all were fixed. It was certainly a peaceful scene, yet the eyes of Forrest St. John grew bloodshot and sullen as he stood surveying the group.

Descending the steps, he advanced slowly, never removing his baleful gaze until he came face to face with the young lady. She looked up. First surprise, then observation, then offense, showed themselves in her mobile countenance. She turned silently again to her book.

"I wish to speak with you, Trix."

"Certainly, as soon as I am at leisure. Go on, Reginald."

"It is Max's turn now," responded the elder of Miss St. John's young brothers.

She turned the book in her lap so that Max could continue his reading of German. A lurid flush of anger overspread her cousin's florid face. He waited with what grace he could until it was Miss St. John's pleasure to give him a hearing.

Unconscious as she appeared, her face had grown clouded, and the expression of pleasure had fled, too, from the features of Paul Le Blond. The boy only appeared totally indifferent to the presence of the new arrival, who stood whipping his bootleg with his slender riding-whip. As soon as the last word of the lesson was pronounced, Le Blond extended his hand to the younger boy.

"Come, Max, we have detained your sister longer than was necessary."

"It has not been irksome; I have enjoyed it," answered Miss St. John, rising and shaking out the folds of purple silk crushed by her brothers' resting arms. "They do so well!"

The boys turned gratefully at her praise, kissed and embraced her.

When they had turned aside with their tutor, she joined her cousin, who had advanced impatiently a few steps up the main path.

"I wish to know," he began, at once, "what need there is of your mixing yourself up with the boys' lessons? Isn't Le Blond capable?"

"He does not teach German, and I gained quite a good knowledge of it while abroad," answered his companion, indifferently arranging the lace around her wrist, though it was evident that Mr. Forrest St. John was in a foaming passion.

"Then let them go without learning German! They have lessons enough, and it only encourages him."

"Encourage whom, if you please?"

"Le Blond. He watches for a chance to speak to you, day or night, and you know it!"

A color like the red glint of an opal came into Trix St. John's oval cheeks. She did not speak. Her cousin's watching eyes saw. He foamed over.

"A white-faced adventurer, who would like to be master here! And it's a burning shame to you, Trix, that you are flattered by it! Any lady would resent it as an insult."

"Stop, if you please!"

"I beg your pardon," muttered the other, sullenly. "I did not quite mean that. Come, Trix, give up these German lessons, or give that Le Blond his walking-papers. To please me," he added.

A faint smile curled Beatrix's beautiful lips at the last words.

"I cannot please you in this matter, Forrest."

He choked an angry answer.

"It is desirable that the boys have early lessons in German. And I know of no reason why Mr. Paul Le Blond should have his walking-papers, as you term it. He teaches and disciplines the boys well."

"If you don't dismiss him, I shall, Trix!"

"By what authority?" coolly.

"By the authority of my relationship and right to prevent you from throwing yourself away on a poverty-stricken fellow who is nobody knows who?"

"I do not think that I shall wed Mr. Le Blond until he asks me," with a curious smile.

"He'll soon have the impudence to do that with the encouragement you give him."

Miss St. John's fine black brows had contracted, and her nutty curls touched a burning color in her cheeks; and when her cousin added, "You mean to marry him, but, by heaven, you shall not!" she stopped in the path.

"Forrest," she said, "I hate reproaches and recriminations, but there is no other way with you. You, who are not fit to govern your own life, shall not be allowed the government of mine. You have squandered the fortune my father left you; you are my cousin, and, by courtesy, my guest. You are nothing more. You shall be permitted no authority over me. The law gives you none, and I will not submit to your interference in my affairs."

The florid face was quite white now. The sullen black eyes were fixed upon the ground. But Forrest St. John controlled his rage.

"I beg your pardon, Trix; but you do have a way that puts me in a cursed passion. I don't mean to interfere in your affairs, of course. You can marry whom you like."

He turned away with a downcast countenance and boiling heart, leaving her to go alone to the house. Trix entered the great hall of Fairfields alone. The cedar-door clanged after her. She went up to her chamber. There the beautiful hot cheeks cooled slowly. Her face grew calm, introspective.

"Sweet with the bitter," she murmured. "Does Paul Le Blond watch for my coming? Does he love me? He is a loyal, true-hearted gentleman, and—"

The confession she made under her breath brightened again the dreaming eyes, crested the beautiful head.

Down the avenue walked Forrest St. John, gnawing a white lip.

"I'll conquer her yet. I mean to be master here. She shall marry me!"

Paul Le Blond sat alone in the schoolroom. The boys, permitted a half-holiday, had gone to town with their ponies. Beatrix had gone with them on her graceful filly.

Paul Le Blond held a book in his hand. It was open where a knot of rose-colored ribbon was laid between the pages. He closed it quickly at sound of a step at the door. Mr. St. John entered.

"Miss St. John wishes you to go to the Corners and get the German books for the boys she was speaking of last evening," he said, in the ungracious way in which he spoke habitually to the tutor of his young cousins.

"Certainly," replied Paul, rising with alacrity. He was lithe, active, graceful, his fair, spiritual face in strong contrast with St. John's over-indulged and sensuous shape. The other hated him for the clear, dark-gray eyes, which always looked into his without flinching.

"You will have to go and return along the shore. Miss St. John wants you to return before two," he said, turning from the room as Paul, with a smile, reached for his hat.

Along the shore. The little waves were rocking in the sunshine. The tide was out, so that he went down in the sand to see their sparkle and white-fretting about the rocks. The sky hung above of *lapis lazuli*. The beach-birds twittered sweetly. He enjoyed it all, as only pure, fine souls can.

But when he came back the tide was thundering in, loud and strong. The yellow frothing surges swept up to the feet of the cliffs, which they had so far abandoned two hours before. Suddenly he found the way impassable. He turned back in surprise and bewilderment. The water had washed out his path. He was hemmed in.

Forrest St. John received the riders cordially. Even the careless boys observed and wondered at his graciousness. But it was certainly pleasanter than his usual surliness. They were about to dine.

"Where is Mr. Le Blond?" asked Beatrix.

"Gone to the woods for botanical specimens, I believe," replied her cousin.

She saw a little, quick smile of his a moment after, but could not read it.

"Come, Reginald, to your dinner," said Miss St. John.

"Come here a moment, Trix."

The boy stood at the drawing-room window with his toy telescope.

"There is a man under the cliffs," he said, looking up into her face, as he handed her the glass.

"What?"

Trix lifted the glass quickly.

She put it down the next moment, white as a rose, every nerve strung tight.

"The tide is coming in! He is prisoned there! He will be drowned!" she said.

"If you please, mam'selle," trembled little Rosetta, at her elbow, "it's Mr. Le Blond. Mr. St. John sent him to the Corners this morning."

Trix turned and went bareheaded out of the house. Her young brother pressed at her side. She threw her long skirt over her arm and ran over the sharp rocks in her velvet slippers, swift as a deer, and Reginald followed close beside her. They reached a boat, cut the rope, and were afloat.

"Pull now, if you love me, Reggie!"

The boy did not need to be urged. He loved Paul.

Paul Le Blond, braced against the cliff, the water above his knees, saw the little boat come dancing over the high, sparkling water. The dory soon reached his side. A white, ringed hand was extended.

"You would have died if we had been five minutes later," said Miss St. John, in a shaking voice.

"That would not have mattered. It would have been in your service," he replied.

But he lay down in the boat, much exhausted.

"It was not in my service," Beatrix had replied. She looked with a hard glance at the school-books which he had laid at her feet, as she took up the oar again. And then she fixed her dark eyes firmly on Fairfields; but her heart bled.

The prostrate man in the boat turned over and kissed the little velvet shoe so near his face.

"Pardon," he said, for Reggie saw; "but the lowliest may kiss the foot of a queen."

But he held his hand up to Trix's sight, and she saw that blood had dripped upon it from her foot.

"The rocks—I needed to hurry," she stammered, blushing and confused; but in all her life she never forgot his gaze of adoration.

"It is nothing."

They came to Fairfields.

"Forrest St. John," she said, to her cousin, "I have extended the hospitalities of my home to you for years by courtesy. It shelters you no longer. I will not abide a murderer under my roof."

Cowed, he went forth, and, in spite of his fierce vows to heaven, Trix married Paul Le Blond.

THE EXTENSION OF AMERICAN TRADE.

VISIT OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEPUTATION TO MEXICO.

(Continued from front page.)

The Exhibition was but a sorry affair at best, and when I came to consider what the United States could have displayed—what progress, what invention, what finish, what perfection in every known article, from a needle to an anchor—a feeling akin to irritated melancholy took possession of me, which clung like the shawl of Nessus. This was a chance thrown away. The Mexican Government, and through them, the Mexican people, had been led to expect great things. Our trumpet had been blown from Vera Cruz to the capital. The mountain in labor produced the ridiculous mouse. It was, as of the feast of the Barmecides, a starved, hungry meal, with a few pieces of meat to feed ravenous thousands. We displayed cheap drawings where we should have exhibited models; we showed patterns where pieces were absolute necessities. Mexico was prepared for an exhibit of American industries, on a small scale if you will, but with the exception of the goods of Messrs. Rogers, and one or two others here named, what did they behold? It was absolutely pitiful to see the bareness of the counters, the paucity of exhibits, even such as they were. It dwell upon these unpleasant reminiscences it is for the purpose of affording the United States an opportunity of redeeming herself at the exhibition to be held in the City of Mexico in January next. I use the word advisedly, since the excursionists were, and still are, regarded by the masses as representing the commercial strength of this country. Every State, province, city and town in Mexico has joined hands in order to render the coming exhibition a success. It is a bold effort, and one that deserves to be sustained. It is a fact worthy of marked comment that all the goods brought by the deputation for exhibition in Mexico were disposed of, and that they sold well. American goods are gradually finding foothold in the capital, especially in the German and French stores, and from thence into the interior. The actual value of the foreign products sold annually in Mexico has been estimated at \$45,000,000, the purchases being mainly in the hands of the German and French merchants, England having lost her grip. In fact, England is now represented by a bank and a single large concern. Of course the lion in the path of mercantile business is the tariff, which is both perplexing and paradoxical, but there is a free list on this tariff which embraces agricultural implements, engines and machinery, including all kinds of mining machinery, tools and supplies. To reduce this tariff and adjust it will be the inevitable outcome of this visit. Next will follow a revision of costs and charges for transportation; for if these costs and charges remain as they now stand, the Mexicans must be contented to use the agricultural implements in vogue on the plains of Asia 3,000 years ago. It would not pay to transport machinery, even though on the free list of the tariff. Vera Cruz, the only available Mexican port, is a hive of commission merchants, and these busy bees gather honey as best they can. All foreign goods must be regularly passed through its custom-house, twenty-four hours only being allowed to verify the invoice and manifest. This high pressure involves detailed expenses, at the top of which the commission merchant rides triumphant. After having run the gauntlet of Vera Cruz, the goods are subjected to another custom-house ordeal at Mexico, with all the attendant expenses and inconveniences. "The best thing the deputationists can do," said a Mexican merchant to me in an earnest tone that carried conviction with it, "is set fire to Vera Cruz when they are leaving it." Vera Cruz requires to be taken in hand, the tariff to be adjusted, and the customs to be overhauled, ere American traders, save in agricultural implements, can afford to test the value of commercial relations. The Mexicans are not wedded to their tariff, which is maintained rather for revenue than for protection, and they are, I am informed on good authority, willing to conclude a commercial treaty that will virtually supersede it.

The question of an international railroad exercises the thinking men of Mexico in no small degree. President Diaz is breast-high in its favor, and he is backed up by the calm intelligence of the country. It has become a clap-trap election cry, and when brought before Congress, the political agitators howl it down by "annexation." "It is very poor policy, very injudicious, to establish within our country a powerful American company," urges one. "It is a natural law of history that border nations are enemies," declares another. "We should always fear the United States," cries a third, while a fourth, Señor Chávez, recently wounded up a powerful address in the following words: "You, the Deputies of the States, would you exchange your poor but beautiful liberty of the present for the rich subjection which the railroad could give you? Go and propose to the lion of the desert to exchange his cave of rocks for golden cage, and the lion of the desert will answer you with a roar of liberty!" Is Mexico in a position to subsidize such a railroad?

Let us take a glance at her financial condition, as will be shown by the following tables, the estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government for the coming fiscal year, compiled from the report which the Government submitted to Congress before the adjournment of that august body. The dollar here quoted is the Mexican silver, worth about 84 cents in American gold.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
Import duties at Custom Houses.....	\$10,561,007 62
Export duties—silver gold, and orchilla.....	93,416 59
Tonnage dues.....	43,578 64
Introduction and consumption duties of Federal Districts.....	1,109,920 00
Direct taxes, real estate, etc., Federal District.....	525,150 00
Product of stamp tax.....	1,800,000 00
Rent of Mints.....	342,014 87
Post Office—gross receipts.....	445,156 29
Lottery tax.....	269,408 66
Miscellaneous sources	270,802 38
Total receipts.....	\$16,303,455 05

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	
The Legislative power.....	\$979,862 00
The Executive office.....	48,572 40
The Judicial power.....	346,878 00
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	193,980 00
Department of Government.....	2,628,819 50
Department of Justice.....	1,230,592 20
Department of Public Works.....	3,642,380 00
Department of Finance.....	5,595,840 39
Department of War.....	8,661,912 45
Total expenses	\$23,334,836 9

Vera Cruz. By this line it is proposed to bring the city of Mexico within seven days of Chicago—a step in the right direction.

The Mexican exhibits at the Minería chiefly consisted of Puebla marble, onyx, the coffee plant with berries, from Orizaba and Cordoba; perlumery and transparent soap—this to cut out the French salt and carbonate of soda from the Guadalope Works, situated about five miles from the city; olive oil, fibres and fruit pastes, sulphur from the top of Popocatapetl, and ore from the Pachuca Mines. Popocatapetl is a volcano 17,600 feet high, covered with a garment of perpetual snow. In and around the rim of its crater the volcanic action deposits the flour of sulphur, which needs no clarifying. The Indians descend into the crater by means of a windlass, and dig out about 400 pounds per diem, receiving as remuneration for their labor one cent per pound, the sulphur being worth ten cents per pound in the present market. The mode by which the sulphur is conveyed down the ice-covered side of the volcano is somewhat unique. An Indian clears a track in the snow, piling it up on either side so as to form a sort of wall. This track is sometimes 4,000 yards long. When he has collected a sufficient quantity of the sulphur he places it on mules, the aggregate weight being 12,500 pounds. There are twelve of these mules attached one to the other, just as railroad-cars are coupled. He seats himself on a skin in front of his cargo, and, taking a stick, plants it firmly between his legs, and then off he goes down the shiny, slippery steep like a flash, doing the four thousand feet in four or five minutes. The ease and dexterity with which he puts on his primitive break baffles all description. He glides from ice to ashes at just such a pace as may suit him. I shall have occasion further on to describe an account of this same Popocatapetl—no mean task, I assure you, and one that a member of the Alpine Club should approach with becoming reverence and respect. Fourteen diplomas of merit were awarded to the American exhibitors, the certificate being a very admirable specimen of Mexican engraving. If the paucity of American exhibits at the Minería was unfavorably impressed the Mexican mind, it is quite within our power to "astonish the natives" in January next, and it behoves the United States to lead all nations at the forthcoming exhibition.

The Plaza Santo Domingo is a remarkable portion of the City of Mexico. The old Church of Santo Domingo, with its pink walls, quaint entablature and glittering tiled dome, protects it on the north; on the east stands the School of Medicine—the curriculum is seven long years—and that terror to importers, the Custom House; and on the western arcade, beneath whose shades perch elderly scrawlers of cadaverous aspect, who for a *medio* will invite a love-letter or a cartel, an invitation, or an invoice. The building now occupied by the School of Medicine was formerly the Tribunal of the Inquisition, which was established in Mexico on the 4th of November, 1571, and suppressed by a decree of the Spanish Cortes on the 22d of February, 1813. It was then converted into a State Prison, and the notable "Yard of the Orange-trees" was situated within this Mexican bastile. It has since served as a lottery office, a barrack, and a House of Congress. In 1854 it was adapted to its present purpose, having been purchased for \$50,286. The fountain, which we illustrate on our front page, has its history in the bloody annals of civil and internal strife. With their backs to the old church, the golden beams of the rising sun on their blanched features, many hundreds of patriots—"rebels," call them what you will—have leaned against the stone coping of the fountain till the gentle plashing of its waters was drowned in the roar of musketry that rang out their death-knell. It is the favorite resort of the *aguadores*, or water-carriers, who repair thither for the *agua dulce*, or pure water, their picturesque dresses consisting of a leather helmet, leather double apron, like a herald's tabard, white flowing drawers and *guaraches*, or sandals, imparting a quaint animation to the scene. I counted as many as twenty of these itinerant water-venders round the fountain at one time, their red earthenware vessels glistening in the sheen and dazzle of a vertical sunlight.

A CAUSE CÉLEBRE.

TRIAL OF THE SUIT OF MRS. OLIVER AGAINST SIMON CAMERON.

THE case of Mrs. Mary S. Oliver, widow, against the venerable Simon Cameron, for breach of promise of marriage, was called for trial in the United States Circuit Court, at Washington, D. C., before Chief Justice Carter, on Monday morning, March 17th, Messrs. Peter and Darneille appearing for the plaintiff, and General Butler for the defendant. The prominence of the defendant and the repeated publication of the plaintiff's grievances have served to give considerable celebrity to the case for over a year. As Mrs. Oliver had signed a release in full of all claims, demands, etc., against the Winnebago Chief, and had agreed neither to write nor approach him nor send him any messages thereafter for any purpose, it was not believed that she would press the suit to trial; in fact, it was a matter of considerable surprise that she brought it at all. In consequence, the attendance on the opening day was quite small. On Tuesday, however, the court-room was crowded, and as the trial progressed the spectators so increased in numbers that strict orders had to be given to keep the room clear for the transaction of business.

On Monday morning Mrs. Oliver, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Charlton, came into court and occupied a seat near her counsel. The widow looked unusually well. She was attired in a black velvet hat, and her heavy hair was arranged to show her round plump face to advantage. On her shoulders she wore a black cashmere cloak, trimmed with black velvet, the skirt of her dress being of the same material. Following Mrs. Oliver came General Butler and Mr. Cameron, who occupied seats adjoining Mrs. Oliver and her counsel. Mr. Cameron, after looking around the court and giving Mrs. Oliver a good scrutinizing, which was calmly met by the widow, who placed her bright blue eyes firmly upon him, the Senator removed his overcoat and sat down.

On the completion of the challenge a jury, consisting of ten white men and two negroes, was selected. Mr. Darneille opened the case for the plaintiff, and submitted letters purporting to have been written by Mr. Cameron, one commanding her to Mr. Bri-tow, then Secretary of the Treasury, the other asserting, "You will be my wife." An attempt to introduce testimony showing improper liberties taken by the defendant with the plaintiff gave rise to a heated argument, during which the Court adjourned.

On Tuesday the Court decided to admit the testimony, and the plaintiff unblushingly gave it. When General Butler rose to begin the cross-examination, the room was as still as a churchyard. He drew from her a narrative of her early life, dwelling with curious interest upon a supposed husband in Kentucky. She admitted that she had lived as wife

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

with a Mr. Oliver from 1854 until she believed that a divorce obtained from a previous wife separated her also from him. A photograph was shown her, when General Butler inquired if she recognized it as that of her husband? to which she replied, "That is not him." While endeavoring to explain a document purporting to be a decree of divorce, a stoutly-built man, about fifty years of age, smooth face, excepting a white moustache, and his head partly bald, the hair being gray, entered the courtroom.

General Butler (turning towards him)—Is that Mr. Oliver?

Witness—Yes, that is Mr. Oliver; he has changed somewhat, but that is he.

As she spoke she arose and stepped towards him. This unexpected appearance of her husband produced a decided sensation in the chamber, but did not appear to embarrass the plaintiff seriously.

A number of letters alleged to come from the plaintiff to the defendant were next produced, and identified as genuine by the witness.

Mrs. Oliver explained the absence of letters from the ex-Senator by saying that at his request she was in the habit of replying to his notes on the same piece of paper, hence he had his own letters and all her answers to them. She narrated her efforts to secure counsel, and how one after the other deserted her, either abandoning her outright or going over boldly to the enemy. After reading one of the letters in which she offers to pray to God to have the Senator sent to England if he will marry her or provide for her as he would for a wife, as he had promised her, she laughingly said: "Well, General Butler, you can't blame me for wanting to stir the old man up and get him to marry me."

On Friday, after the two letters presented by Mrs. Oliver purporting to be in the handwriting of Mr. Cameron had been admitted in evidence, the plaintiff rested her case in chief. The question of the legitimacy of the plaintiff's marriage was raised, on which the Court reserved its decision. General Butler then called Thomas M. Oliver, who in his testimony gave a detailed biography of the plaintiff, covering the entire period of his acquaintance with her, and denying that he had ever considered or called her his wife. On his re-direct examination he expressed his belief that in appearing as a witness in the case he could show that the plaintiff was a blackmailer. She had annoyed and tormented his family for years, and if he could prevent any innocent person from becoming her victim he intended to do it.

Upon the conclusion of his testimony the case was adjourned until Monday, March 24th.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

A VERY unusual scene was enacted in the chamber of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, on Monday morning, March 3rd, last. It will be remembered by many that two years ago Mrs. Belle Lockwood, who had already gained much distinction as a lawyer, made application for admission to practice in the Supreme Court. At that time the motion was denied, not for any lack of experience study, or ability, but solely because the petitioner was a woman. In no way disheartened by this failure, Mrs. Lockwood resumed her practice, and devoted all the time not required by the interests of her clients to measures for securing success on a second application. These measures culminated in a Bill authorizing women to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, which passed both Houses of the late Congress. Backed by this authority, Mr. Riddle, on the 3rd of March, moved the admission of Mrs. Lockwood to this high grade of legal practice, and, no objection being interposed, her name was enrolled as a regular practitioner. Last Fall, Judge Magruder refused her admission to practice in the Circuit Court at Baltimore. Mrs. Lockwood is the widow of a dentist, well-known for many years in Washington.

She says she has done all a woman could do, and has properly raised and educated her family. Her daughter is grown, having about four years since graduated with distinguished honors from one of the leading colleges in the country. She is the correspondent for several Western papers. Mrs. Lockwood thinks that the proper sphere for a woman is anything that is respectable and honest; that as her daughter has arrived at that age when she is supposed to be able to take care of herself, there is nothing unwomanly in her practicing law or any other profession. "There is only one place open to women," she says, "if they have no family or husband to support, and that is teaching school. I have done that for years, but am too old to go at it again. Besides, it is not my choice, and, as every one who has tried it knows, it pays but little and is very hard work. Now, by practicing law I can clear, and have cleared, from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. Will any sensible person tell me, being as there are, no home demands on me, that it is not my sphere to practice law if I choose to do so?" Mrs. Lockwood was partners in the claim and collection business Mrs. Lavinia C. Dundore and Mrs. Marrilla M. Ricker. They live together and do a large pension and claim business. They are known in the departments and around the courts as "the three graces."

The Discovery of Matches.

THE story of this discovery has been told by Mr. Holden himself in the House of Commons before a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Patent laws. "I began as an inventor on a very small scale," said Mr. Holden, in the course of his evidence. "For what I know, I was the first inventor of lucifer matches; but it was the result of a happy thought. In the morning I used to get up at four o'clock in order to pursue my studies, and I used at that time the flint and steel, in the use of which I found very great inconvenience. I gave lectures in chemistry at the time in a very large academy. Of course I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light; but it was very difficult to obtain a light on wood by that explosive material, and the idea occurred to me to put under the explosive mixture sulphur. I did that, and published it in my next lecture, and showed it. There was a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterwards lucifer matches were issued to the world. I believe that was the first occasion that we had the pre-existing lucifer match, and it was one of those inventions that some people think ought not to be protected by a patent. I think that if all inventions were like that, or if we could distinguish one from the other, the principle might hold good. All inventions were ascertained and carried out into practice with as much facility as in this case, no one would perhaps think of taking out a patent. I was urged to go and take out a patent immediately; but I thought it was so small a matter, and it cost me so little labor, that I did not think it proper to go and get a patent, otherwise I have no doubt it would have been very profitable."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—THE United States Senate since its organization has had but six secretaries.

—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, London, is to be surrounded with ornamental grounds instead of the great paved court around it now.

—THE finest wheat in the world is grown in Barbary and Egypt, a fact which has always existed and always will, on account of climatic influences.

—THE Sultan has issued his long-expected decree authorizing the conclusion of an arrangement with Austria on the Novi-Bazar question, and with Greece on the frontier limits.

—THE excavations at the supposed site of the hanging gardens of Babylon are said to have terminated. They have yielded many tablets from the time of Nabonidus to the Parthian era.

—IT is said that Nicaragua is raising extensive coffee plantations on the side of the volcano called El Viejo; 200,000 trees have been planted there, and next season will decide the feasibility of the project.

—THE Russian Commissioners at Philippopolis have received orders to avoid all unnecessary obstruction. The organic statute for Eastern Roumelia may consequently be completed before the end of the month.

—KANSAS now stands first among the wheat-producing States. In 1875 she was the eleventh State, in 1870 the nineteenth and in 1866 the twenty-fourth—jump from the twenty-fourth to the first State in twelve years.

—A COMMITTEE of the Bulgarian Assembly is about to prepare a memorial to the Powers, asking them to modify the Treaty of Berlin. A deputation of Bulgarians, Roumelians and one Macedonian, will visit the several capitals to present it.

—BY a recent order of Prince Bismarck all public works in Germany are to be executed exclusively by Germans, and with German material, except in the case of articles not produced in that country. Foreign architects are excluded from all competition.

—IN Persia a girl is expected to yield her parents a good round sum at marriage, and the people of that country are indignant and horrified when told that in America daughters are given away in marriage, as though the parents considered them worthless trash.

—THE French Government has asked the Chamber to authorize it to spend 400,000 francs in cleaning up the furniture of the Elysée, and renewing part of it. Of this sum, 287,000 francs will be spent in table linen, glass, knives, forks, spoons and china. Since 1873 the wear and tear of the State chattels in the palace of the Executive has been very great.

—THERE is a German colony of 425 persons on the Pozuzo, on the eastern slope of the Andes. The colonists cultivate coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane and tropical fruits. They keep cows and pigs. Ants and cockroaches are the only insect plagues. The colony is prosperous, but its development is prevented by the want of roads.

—A MAN who wishes to become a medical practitioner in Germany is now obliged to pass, some time in the course of his third year's study, an examination in chemistry and physics, botany, zoology, anatomy and physiology, and at the close of his studies he has to devote as much as five months to passing a final examination in the practical departments of his profession.

—THE British Museum is said to possess a finer American library than any in the United States. Charles Leland is taking full advantage of it, reading up and collecting material for his life of Lincoln. Wirt Sikes, whose work on the Folk Lore of Wales is already attracting the attention of scholars, reads constantly at the museum when his leave of absence from his post permits.

—DURING the past year a new and valuable coral bed was discovered on the southwest of Sicily, between Sciacca and Porto Empedocle. The coral is not abundant, but of excellent quality. One coral merchant of Torre del Greco, having fifty barks employed on the bed, secured in a few days ten tons of coral of the very finest quality. The Algerian coral grounds have been nearly deserted on account of the new finds.

—IN the Victorian colony, Australia, there is a total population of 849,870. Of this number 306,000 are adherents of the Church of England, 202,644 of the Church of Rome, 134,126 of the Presbyterian Church, 111,897 of the Wesleyan connection, 62,317 of other sects; 4,237 are Jews, and 20,807 pagans. The aborigines scarcely number 1,000. In spite of the influence of the churches, it is said that intemperance and cases of illegitimacy are increasing.

—THE revision of the English Bible now going on is conducted by committees in Britain and America, who exchange their results. In one case both the New Testament companies were at the same time on the same book. When notes were compared it was found that of 913 changes made by one party, 476 had been made by the other, acting independently. A similar coincidence was observed in the case of the Old Testament companies when they were at work independently.

—THE Berlin Exhibition of manufactures is to be opened on May 1st, and will remain open for five months. The buildings, which cover a surface of 25,000 square metres, were to have been completed by the 1st of March, but owing to the severity of the winter the contractors were allowed an extension of the time. All the space is allotted. During the Summer evenings, bands will play in the grounds. The price of admission is to be fixed at fifty pfennig (about ten cents), but on certain days a mark will be charged.

—THE Rev. W. E. Griffis, who has been Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio, states as evidence of progress in Japan since that country joined the postal union, that the number of letters sent through the post-office in 1877 was 23,057,052, of which not more than 140,631 were for foreign countries. The post-cards were 6,764,272, and newspapers 7,372,536. Of post-offices throughout the country there are 3,744, of receiving agencies 151, of stamp agencies 916, and of street letter-boxes 866. This shows that the Japanese were in earnest when they undertook to change their civilization for that of the Western World. And further, there are around the coast thirty-four lighthouses, three light-ships, sixteen buoys and five beacons.

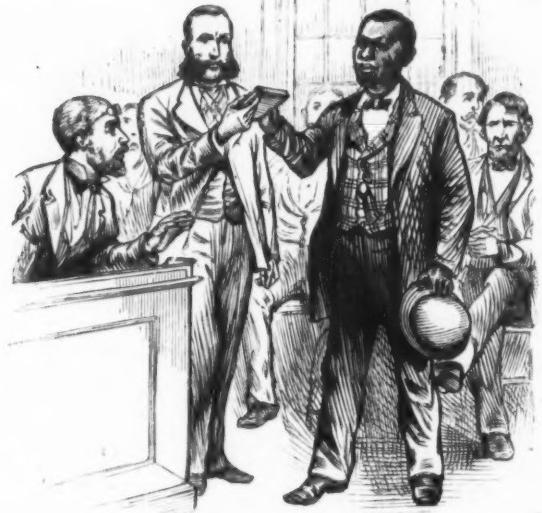
—A MONUMENT to commemorate its triumph over Turkey has been ordered in France by the Russian Government. The design is by an aged artist of St. Petersburg, who took part in the campaign of the Napoleonic invasion. On the top of a truncated pyramid stands a Russian eagle, with his talons upon the crescent and the Turkish standard. On the four sides of the pyramid the most important events of the war are depicted in bas relief. Among the exploits to be represented are the crossing of the Danube, the blowing-up by torpedoes of a Turkish ironclad, the storming of Kars, the visit of the Czar to the hospital at Simitschia, and the encampment of the Russians before Constantinople. About the base of the pyramid captured Turkish cannon are to be grouped.



"MADAM, IS THAT YOUR HANDWRITING?"



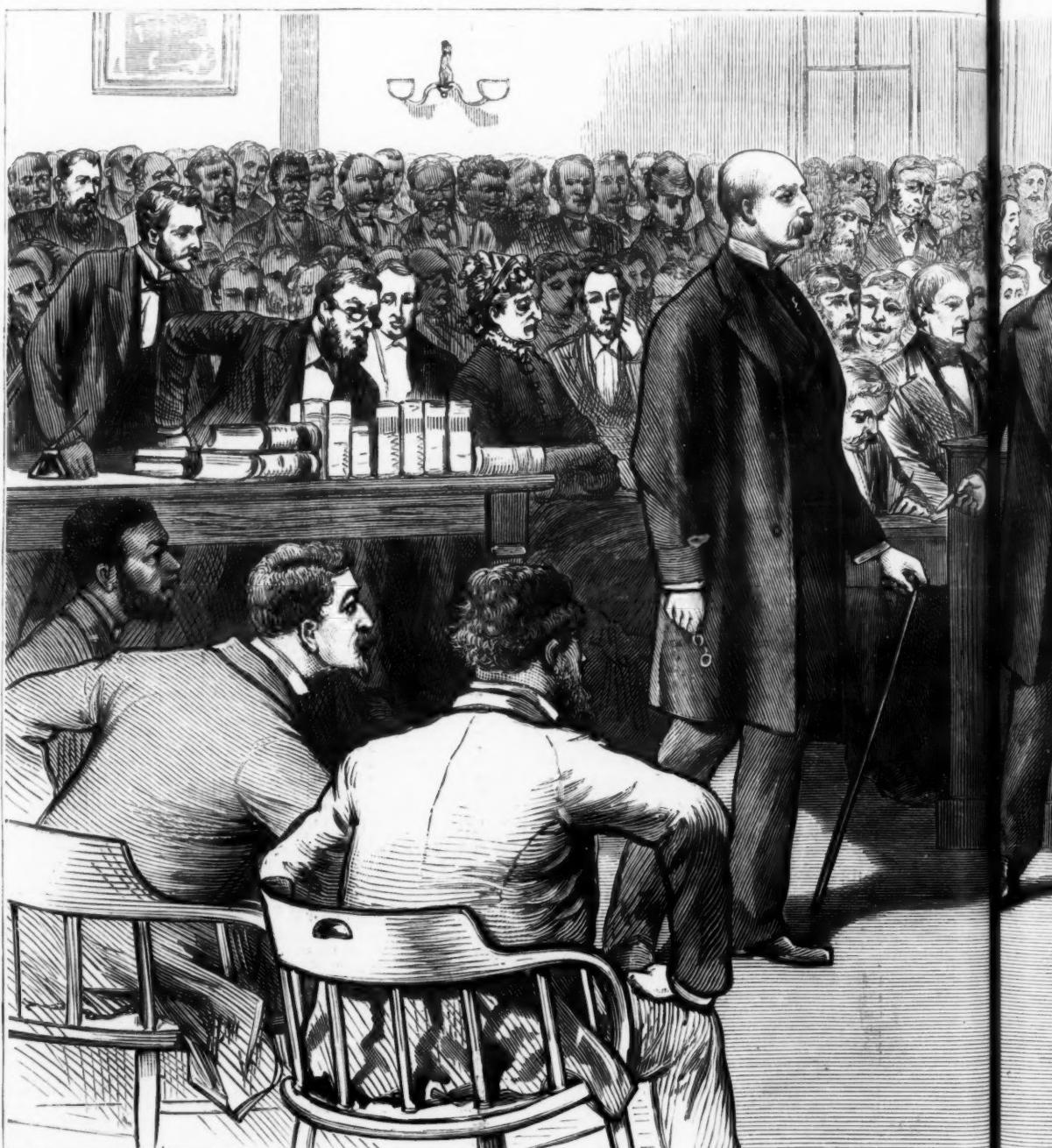
ENTER THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.



SWEARING A COLORED JURYMAN.



HON. SIMON CAMERON.



SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF THE "WIDOW'S" HUSBAND.—



"GENERAL, YOU CAN'T BLAME ME FOR WANTING TO STIR THE OLD MAN UP."



"WERE THERE NO LOVE-PASSAGES BETWEEN YOU WHEN HE POPPED THE QUESTION?"



THE DEFENDANT AND COUNSELORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—INCIDENTS IN THE TRIAL OF THE CELEBRATED CASE OF MRS. MARY S. OLIVER V. HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

FROM SKETCHES BY JOSEPH KELLY.



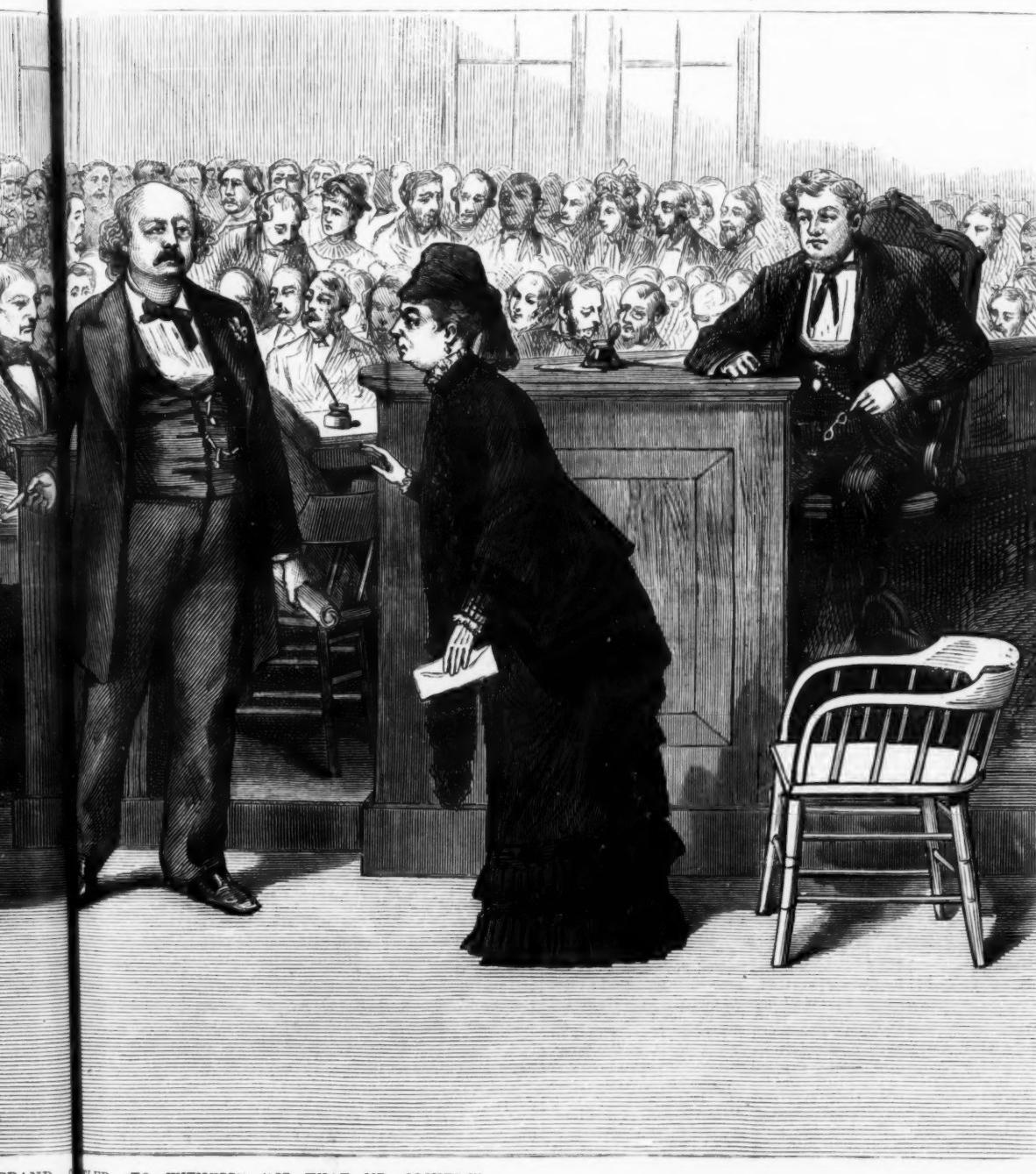
ROOM RAILING DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.



THE WIDOW HAS A PRIVATE CHAT WITH HER LAWYER.



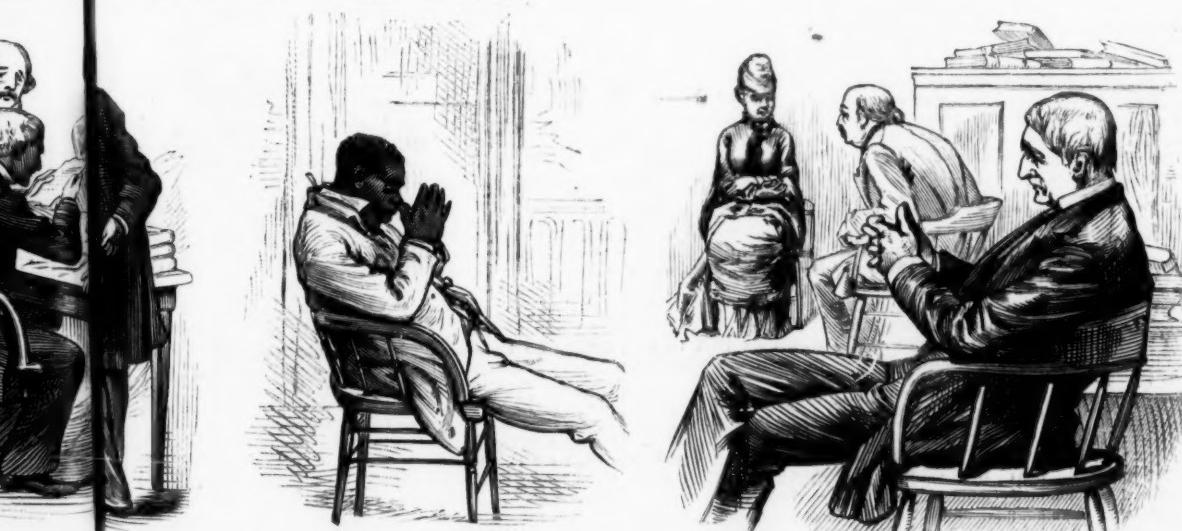
THE PLAINTIFF TURNS HER BACK ON THE DEFENDANT.



HUSBAND.—WITNESS: "IS THAT MR. OLIVER?"



MRS. MARY S. OLIVER.



A COLORED JUROR DRINKING IN THE TESTIMONY.



"SIMON SAYS, THUMBS UP."



THE WIDOW SHOWING LETTERS TO THE JURY.

LIVER HON. SIMON CAMERON FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE, BEGINNING MARCH 17TH.
UCHES BY JO—SEE PAGE 71

THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE FALCON.

A PERSIAN FABLE.

ONE time when June's meridian hour
With roses sild each Summer bower,
And all the fields and skies were sweet
With honeyed fragrance—when the air
No further charms or glits could bear,
A Nightingale hung down his head,
And to the silent Falcon said:

"How is it, when all birds rejoice,
That you never raise your voice
In heavenly concert, and can bring
No note to help the choir who sing,
Are held the first in love and worth
Of all the birds that skim the earth?
No matter what our virtues are,
Or what bright robes we chance to wear,
You stand in honor with the King
Above the sweetest ones that sing.
While you are dumb, your lips are kissed—
You sit upon the royal wrist,
And, from the favor of his plate,
Eat everything most delicate;
But I, who sing a thousand airs—
For me, not even a courtier cares;
The worm is all the food I get,
And for my house the thorn is set."

JOEL BENTON.

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XVI.—(CONTINUED).

LATE that night Amelius sat alone in his room, making notes for the lecture which he had now formally engaged himself to deliver in a week's time.

Thanks to his American education (as Rufus had supposed), he had not been without practice in the art of public speaking. He had learnt to face his fellow-creatures in the act of oratory, and to hear the sound of his own voice in a silent assembly without trembling from head to foot. English newspapers were regularly sent to Tadmor, and English politics were frequently discussed in the little parliament of the Community. The prospect of addressing a new audience, with their sympathies probably against him at the outset, had its terrors undoubtedly. But the more formidable consideration to the mind of Amelius was presented by the limits imposed on him in the matter of time. The lecture was to be succeeded (at the request of a clerical member of the institution) by a public discussion; and the secretary's experience suggested that the lecturer would do well to reduce his address within the compass of an hour. "Socialism is a large subject to be squeezed into that small space," Amelius had objected. And the secretary sighed, and answered, "They won't listen any longer."

Making notes, from time to time, of the points on which it was most desirable to insist, and on the relative positions which they would occupy in his lecture, the memory of Amelius became more and more absorbed in recalling the scenes in which his early life had been passed.

He laid down his pen, as the clock of the nearest church struck the first dark hour of the morning, and let his thoughts take him back again, without interruption or restraint, to the hills and vales of Tadmor. Once more the kind old Elder Brother taught him the noble lessons of Christianity as they came from the inspired Teacher's own lips; once more he took his turn of healthy work in the garden and the field; once more the voices of his companions joined with him in the evening songs, and the timid little figure of Mellicent stood at his side, content to hold the music-book and listen. How poor, how corrupt, did the life look that he was leading now, by comparison with the life that he had led in those earlier and happier days! How shamefully he had forgotten the simple precepts of Christian humility, Christian sympathy, and Christian self-restraint, in which his teachers had trusted as the safeguards that were to preserve him from the foul contact of the world! Within the last two days only he had refused to make merciful allowance for the errors of a man whose life had been wasted in the sordid struggle upwards from poverty to wealth—and, worse yet, he had cruelly distressed the poor girl who loved him, at the prompting of those selfish passions which it was his first and foremost duty to restrain. The bare remembrance of it was unendurable to him in his present state of mind. With his customary impetuosity, he snatched up the pen, to make atonement before he went to rest that night. He wrote in a few words to Mr. Farnaby, declaring that he regretted having spoken impatiently and contemptuously at the interview between them, and expressing the hope that their experience of each other, in the time to come, might perhaps lead to acceptable concessions on either side. His letter to Regina was written, it is needless to say, in warmer terms and at much greater length; it was the honest outpouring of his love and his penitence. When the letters were safe in their envelopes he was not satisfied even yet. No matter what the hour might be, there was no ease of mind for Amelius until he had actually posted his letters. He stole down-stairs, and softly unbolted the door, and hurried away to the nearest letter-box. When he had let himself in again with his latch-key, his mind was relieved at last. "Now," he

thought, as he lit his bedroom candle, "I can go to sleep!"

A visit from Rufus was the first event of the day.

The two set to work together to draw out the necessary advertisement of the lecture. It was well calculated to attract attention in certain quarters. The announcement addressed itself, in capital letters, to all honest people who were poor and discontented. "Come, and hear the remedy which Christian Socialism provides for your troubles, explained to you by a friend and a brother; and pay no more than sixpence for the place that you occupy." The necessary information as to time and place followed this appeal; including the offer of reserved seats at higher prices. By advice of the secretary, the advertisement was not sent to any journal having its circulation among the wealthier classes of society. It appeared prominently in one daily paper and in two weekly papers; the three possessing an aggregate sale of four hundred thousand copies. "Assume only five readers to each copy," cried sanguine Amelius, "and we appeal to an audience of two million. What a magnificent publicity!"

There was one inevitable result of magnificent publicity which Amelius failed to consider. His advertisement was certain to bring people together who might otherwise never have met in the great world of London under one roof. All over England, Scotland and Ireland, he had invited unknown guests to pass the evening with him. In such circumstances, recognitions may take place between persons who have lost sight of each other for years; conversations may be held which might otherwise never have been exchanged, and results may follow for which the hero of the evening may be innocently responsible, because two or three among his audience happen to be sitting to hear him on the same bench. A man who opens his doors and invites the public indiscriminately to come in runs the risk of playing with inflammable materials, and can never be sure at what time or in what direction they may explode.

Rufus himself took the fair copies of the advertisement to the nearest agent. Amelius staid at home to think over his lecture.

He was interrupted by the arrival of Mr. Farnaby's answer to his letter. The man of the oily whiskers wrote courteously and guardedly. He was evidently flattered and pleased by the advance that had been made to him; and he was quite willing, "under the circumstances," to give the lovers opportunities of meeting at his house. At the same time, he limited the number of the opportunities. "Once a week, for the present, my dear sir. Regina will doubtless write to you when she returns to London."

Regina wrote by return of post. The next morning Amelius received a letter from her which enchanted him. She had never loved him as she loved him now; she longed to see him again; she had prevailed on Mrs. Ormond to let her shorten her visit, and to intercede for her with the authorities at home. They were to return together to London on the afternoon of the next day. Amelius would be sure to find her, if he arranged to call in time for five o'clock tea.

Towards four o'clock on the next day, while Amelius was putting the finishing touches to his dress, he was informed that "a young person wished to see him." The visitor proved to be Phoebe, with her handkerchief to her eyes, indulging in grief in humble imitation of her young mistress's gentle method of proceeding on similar occasions.

"Good God!" cried Amelius, "has anything happened to Regina?"

"No, sir," Phoebe murmured behind the handkerchief. "Miss Regis is at home, and well."

"Then what are you crying about?"

Phoebe forgot her mistress's gentle method. She answered, with an explosion of sobs, "I'm ruined, sir!"

"What do you mean by being ruined? Who's done it?"

"You've done it, sir!"

Amelius started. His relations with Phoebe had been purely and entirely of the pecuniary sort. She was a showy, pretty girl, with a smart little figure—but with some undeniably bad lines, which only observant physiognomists remarked, about her eyebrows and her mouth. Amelius was not a physiognomist; but he was in love with Regina, which at his age came to the same thing. It is only men over forty who can court the mistress, with reserves of admiration to spare for the maid.

"Sit down," said Amelius, "and tell me in two words what you mean."

Phoebe sat down, and dried her eyes. "I have been infamously treated, sir, by Mrs. Farnaby," she began—and stopped, overpowered by the bare remembrance of her wrongs. She was angry enough, at that moment, to be off her guard. The vindictive nature that was in the girl found its way outward, and showed itself in her face. Amelius perceived the change, and began to doubt whether Phoebe was quite worthy of the place which she had hitherto held in his estimation.

"Surely there must be some mistake," he said. "What opportunity has Mrs. Farnaby had of ill-treating you? You have only just got back to London."

"I beg your pardon, sir, we got back sooner than we expected. Mrs. Ormond had business in town, and she left Miss Regina at her own door, nearly two hours since."

"Well?"

"Well, sir, I had scarcely taken off my bonnet and shawl when I was sent for by Mrs. Farnaby. 'Have you unpacked your box yet?' says she. I told her I hadn't time to do so. 'You needn't trouble yourself to unpack,' says she. 'You are no longer in Miss Regina's service. There are your wages—with a month's wages besides, in place of the customary warning.' I'm only a poor girl, sir, but I up

and spoke to her as plain as she spoke to me. 'I want to know,' I says, 'why I am sent away in this uncivil manner?' I couldn't possibly repeat what she said. My blood boils when I think of it!" Phoebe declared, with melodramatic vehemence. "Somebody has found us out, sir. Somebody has told Mrs. Farnaby of your private meetings with Miss Regina in the shrubbery, and the money you kindly gave me. I believe Mrs. Ormond is at the bottom of it; you remember nobody knew where she was, when I thought she was in the house speaking to the cook. That's guess-work, I allow, so far. What is certain is, that I have been spoken to as if I was the lowest creature that walks the streets. Mrs. Farnaby refuses to give me a character, sir. She actually said she would call in the police, if I didn't leave the house in half an hour. How am I to get another place, without a character? I'm a ruined girl, that's what I am—and all through you!"

Threatened at this point with an illustrative outburst of sobbing, Amelius was simple enough to try the consoling influence of a sovereign. "Why don't you speak to Miss Regina?" he asked. "You know she will help you!"

"She has done all she can, sir. I have nothing to say against Miss Regina—she's a good creature. She came into the room, and begged, and prayed, and took all the blame on herself. Mrs. Farnaby wouldn't hear a word. 'I am mistress here,' she says; 'you had better go back to your room.' Ah, Mr. Amelius, I can tell you Mrs. Farnaby is your enemy as well as mine! You'll never marry her niece if she can stop it. Mark my words, sir, that's the secret of the vile manner in which she has used me. My conscience is clear, thank God. I've tried to serve the cause of true love—and I'm not ashamed of it. Never mind! my turn is to come, I'm only a poor servant, sent adrift in the world without a character. Wait a little! you see if I am not even (and better than even) with Mrs. Farnaby before long! *I know what I know.* I am not going to say any more than that. She shall rue the day," cried Phoebe, relapsing into melodrama again, "when she turned me out of the house like a thief!"

"Come! come!" said Amelius, sharply, "you mustn't speak in that way!"

Phoebe had got her money; she could afford to be independent. She rose from her chair. The insolence which is the almost invariable accompaniment of a sense of injury among Englishwomen of her class expressed itself in her answer to Amelius. "I speak as I think, sir. I have some spirit in me; I am not a woman to be trodden underfoot—and so Mrs. Farnaby shall find, before she is many days older."

"Phoebe! Phoebe! you are talking like a heathen. If Mrs. Farnaby has behaved to you with unjust severity, set her an example of moderation on your side. It's your duty as a Christian to forgive injuries."

Phoebe burst out laughing, "Hee-hee-hee! Thank you, sir, for a sermon as well as a sovereign. You have been most kind, indeed!" She changed suddenly from irony to anger. "I never was called a heathen before! Considering what I have done for you, I think you might at least have been civil. Good-afternoon, sir." She lifted her saucy little snub-nose, and walked with dignity out of the room.

For the moment, Amelius was amused. As he heard the house-door closed, he turned laughing to the window for a last look at Phoebe in the character of an injured Christian. In an instant the smile left his lips—he changed color, and drew back from the window with a start.

A man had been waiting for Phoebe in the street. At the moment when Amelius looked out, she had just taken his arm. He glanced back at the house as they walked away together. Amelius immediately recognized, in Phoebe's companion (and sweetheart) a vagabond Irishman, nicknamed Jervy, whose face he had last seen at Tadmor. Employed as one of the agents of the Community in transacting their business with the neighboring town, he had been dismissed for misconduct, and had been unmercifully taken back again, at the intercession of a respectable person who believed in his promises of amendment. Amelius had suspected this man of being the spy who officially informed against Mellicent and himself; but, having discovered no evidence to justify his suspicions, he had remained silent on the subject. It was now quite plain to him that Jervy's appearance in London could only be attributed to a second dismissal from the service of the Community, for some offense sufficiently serious to oblige him to take refuge in England. A more disreputable person it was scarcely possible for Phoebe to have become acquainted with. In her present vindictive mood, he would be emphatically a dangerous companion and counselor. Amelius felt this so strongly that he determined to follow them, on the chance of finding out where Jervy lived. Unhappily, he had only arrived at this resolution after a lapse of a minute or two. He ran into the street—but it was too late; not a trace of them was to be discovered. Pursuing his way to Mr. Farnaby's house, he decided on mentioning what had happened to Regina. Her aunt had not acted wisely in refusing to let the maid refer to her for a character. She would do well to set herself right with Phoebe, in this particular, before it was too late.

CHAPTER XVII.

MRS. FARNABY stood at the door of her own room, and looked at her niece with an air of contemptuous curiosity.

"Well! You and your lover have had a fine time of it together, I suppose? What do you want here?"

"Amelius wishes particularly to speak to you, aunt."

"Tell him to save himself the trouble. He may reconcile your uncle to his marriage—he won't reconcile me."

"It's not about that, aunt; it's about Phoebe."

"Does he want me to take Phoebe back again?"

At that moment Amelius appeared in the hall and answered the question himself. "I want to give you a word of warning," he said.

Mrs. Farnaby smiled grimly. "That excites my curiosity," she replied. "Come in. I don't want you," she added, dismissing her niece at the door. "So you're willing to wait ten years for Regina?" she continued, when Amelius was alone with her. "I'm disappointed in you; you're a poor, weak creature, after all. What about that young hussy, Phoebe?"

Amelius told her unreservedly all that had passed between the discarded maid and himself; not forgetting, before he concluded, to caution her on the subject of the maid's companion. "I don't know what that man may not do to mislead Phoebe," he said. "If I were you, I wouldn't drive her into a corner."

Mrs. Farnaby eyed him scornfully from head to foot. "You used to have the spirit of a man in you," she answered. "Keeping company with Regina has made you a milksop already. If you want to know what I think of Phoebe and her sweetheart—" she stopped and snapped her fingers. "There!" she said, "that's what I think! Now go back to Regina. I can tell you one thing—she will never be your wife."

Amelius looked at her in quiet surprise. "It seems odd," he remarked, "that you should treat me as you do, after what you said to me the last time I was in this room. You expect me to help you in the dearest wish of your life, and you do everything you can to thwart the dearest wish of my life. A man can't keep his temper under continual provocation. Suppose I refuse to help you?"

Mrs. Farnaby looked at him with the most exasperating composure. "I defy you to do it," she answered.

"You defy me to do it!" Amelius exclaimed. "Do you take me for a fool?" Mrs. Farnaby went on. "Do you think I don't know you better than you know yourself?" She stepped up close to him; her voice sank suddenly to low and tender tones. "If that last, unlikely chance should turn out in my favor," she went on; "if you really did meet with my poor girl, one of these days, and knew that you had met with her—do you mean to say you could be cruel enough, no matter how badly I behaved to you, to tell me nothing about it? Is that the heart I can feel beating under my hand? Is that the Christianity you learnt at Tadmor? Pooh, pooh, you foolish boy! Go back to Regina; and tell her you have tried to frighten me, and you find it won't do."

The next day was Saturday. The advertisement of the lecture appeared in the newspaper. Rufus confessed that he had been extravagant enough, in the case of the two weekly journals, to occupy half a page. "The public," he explained, "have got a nasty way of overlooking advertisements of a modest and retiring character. Hit 'em in the eyes when they open the paper, or you don't hit 'em at all."

Among the members of the public attracted by the new announcement, Mrs. Farnaby was one. She honored Amelius with a visit at his lodgings. "I called you a poor, weak creature yesterday" (these were her first words on entering the room). "I talked like a fool. You're a splendid fellow; I respect your courage, and I shall attend your lecture. Never mind what Mr. Farnaby and Regina say. Regina's poor little conventional soul is shaken, I daresay; you needn't expect to have my niece among your audience. But Farnaby is a humbug, as usual. He affects to be horrified; he talks big about breaking off the match. In his own self, he's bursting with curiosity to know how you will get through with it. I tell you this—he will sneak into the hall and stand at the back where nobody can see him. I shall go with him; and, when you're on the platform, I'll hold up my handkerchief like this. Then you'll know he's there. Hit him hard, Amelius—hit him hard! Where is your friend Rufus? Just gone away? I like that American. Give him my love, and tell him to come and see me." She left the room as abruptly as she had entered it. Amelius looked after her in amazement. Mrs. Farnaby was not like herself; Mrs. Farnaby was in good spirits!

Regina's opinion of the lecture arrived by post.

Every other word in her letter was underlined; half the sentences began with "Oh!" Regina was shocked, astonished, ashamed, alarmed. What would Amelius do next? Why had he deceived her, and left her to find it out in the papers? He had undone all the good effect of those charming letters to her father and herself. He had no idea of the disgust and abhorrence which respectable people would feel at his odious Socialism. Was she never to know another happy moment? and was Amelius to be the cause of it? and so on, and so on.

Mr. Farnaby's protest followed, delivered by Mr. Farnaby himself. He kept his gloves on when he called; he was solemn and pathetic; he remonstrated, in the character of one of the ancestors of Amelius; he pitied the ancient family "moldering in the silent grave;" he would abstain from deciding in a hurry, but his daughter's feelings were outraged, and he feared it would be his duty to break off the match. Amelius, with perfect good temper, offered him a free admission, and asked him to hear the lecture and decide for himself whether there was any harm in it. Mr. Farnaby turned his head away from the ticket as if it was something indecent. "Sad! sad!" That was his only farewell to the gentleman Socialist.

On the Sunday (being the only day in London on which a man can use his brains without being interrupted by street music), Amelius rehearsed his lecture. On the Monday he paid his weekly visit to Regina.

She was reported—whether truly or not it was impossible for him to discover—to have gone out in the carriage with Mrs. Ormond. Amelius wrote to her in soothing and affectionate terms, suggesting, as he had suggested to her father, that she should wait to hear the lecture before she condemned it. In the meantime, he entreated her to remember that they had promised to be true to one another, in time and eternity—Socialism notwithstanding.

The answer came back by private messenger. The tone was serious, Regina's principles forbade her to attend a Socialist lecture. She hoped Amelius was in earnest in writing as he did about time and eternity. The subject was very awful to a rightly-constituted mind. On the next page, some mitigation of this severity followed in a postscript. Regina would wait at home to see Amelius, the day after his "regrettable appearance in public."

The evening of Tuesday was the evening of the lecture.

Rufus posted himself at the ticket-taker's office in the interests of Amelius. "Even sixpences do sometimes stick to a man's fingers, on their way from the public to the money-box," he remarked. The sixpences did indeed flow in rapidly; the advertisements had, so far, produced their effect. But the reserved seats sold very slowly. The members of the Institution, who were admitted for nothing, arrived in large numbers, and secured the best places. Towards eight o'clock (the hour at which the lecture was to begin), the sixpenny audience was still pouring in. Rufus recognized Phoebe among the late arrivals, escorted by a person in the dress of a gentleman, who was palpably a blackguard, nevertheless. A short, stout lady followed, who warmly shook hands with Rufus, and said, "Let me introduce you to Mr. Farnaby." Mr. Farnaby's mouth and chin were shrouded in a wrapper; his hat was over his eyebrows. Rufus observed that he looked as if he was ashamed of himself. A gaunt, dirty, savage old woman, miserably dressed, offered her sixpence to the money-taker, while the two gentlemen were shaking hands, the example, it is needless to say, being set by Rufus. The old woman looked attentively at all that was visible of Mr. Farnaby—that is to say, at his eyes and his whiskers—by the gas-lamp hanging in the corridor. She instantly drew back, though she had got her ticket; waited until Mr. Farnaby had paid for his wife and himself, and then followed close behind them into the hall.

And why not? The advertisements addressed this wretched old creature as one of the poor and discontented public. Sixteen years ago, John Farnaby had put his own child into that woman's hands at Ramsgate, and had never seen either of them since.

(To be continued.)

THE VANDERBILT ELEVATORS. INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE GRAIN-CARRYING TRADE.

THE history of the development of the grain-carrying trade to this and other seaboard cities is full of interest. In the early Spring of 1866 a large quantity of "hot" corn had accumulated in the Buffalo elevators. Navigation on the canal was not opened, and it was feared that this corn would be irretrievably ruined unless it could be got out of the elevators and sent forward to its destination. It was finally decided that if it could be placed in small bodies in cars and run through to its destination, further depreciation might be averted, as the corn would be cooled in the transit, and it could then be put upon the market and disposed of to advantage. This course was accordingly taken, and this was the beginning of the transportation of grain in bulk by railroad from the West to seaboard.

Previous to that event all the grain which had come to this or other markets other than by canal had been sent forward in bags, entailing such a great expense in the loss and damage to bags, and the cost of transportation back to the West empty, as to very greatly retard the movement of grain during the season of closed navigation on the canal, and from that time the business of carrying grain in bulk has been gradually developing on the railroads.

It was not, however, until some years later that the railroad companies began to generally recognize grain in bulk as a legitimate business, and they were only willing to take such freight when they could find no other. During all these years the methods employed in handling and delivering grain from the cars were of the most clumsy character, and none of the trunk lines in New York were able to deliver more than from eighty to one hundred cars per day, on the average. In the meantime elevators had been built at Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia; but it was believed that the method of transferring freights in this harbor by lighters, growing out of the old system of the canal-boats placing their cargoes alongside of ships or stores located at Brooklyn, rendered elevators at this port unnecessary; and, indeed, the opposition to their introduction from various sources was so great that it was considered a bold undertaking on the part of any railroad company to build an elevator at the end of its road. But with the usual foresight of the management of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, it was seen that the great business of this country was the grain trade, and with their accustomed energy they determined to make preparations for doing it much more largely than they had ever done before, and much better, and a consequence was the erection of the large elevator at the foot of Sixty-second Street.

This building, with a capacity for storing one and one-half millions of bushels of grain, was supposed to be amply sufficient for all the business the road could get to it. But before its first year was ended the fact was developed that it would not accommodate more than one-half the business which was offering to the road; and as a result, during the last year a second building of like character has been erected with a capacity of one million bushels storage. The first building was erected on the line of the bulkhead; the second has been built upon a pier for the better transfer of grain to steamers and sailing-craft. In addition to the elevators, this company has at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street a large

pier and storehouse; at the foot of Sixty-second Street is another pier, 600 feet in length by 100 feet in width, upon which has been erected a building two stories in height, provided with steam elevators, which will take flour from the lower to the upper story with the same celerity as the neighboring storehouses will take grain from the cars to their bins.

By all these appliances merchandise and grain may be transferred from cars to steamers and sailing craft, and sent on their way to foreign ports, almost without seeing daylight. It is the intention of this company to build additional piers and storehouses and other elevators for their vast and increasing business. Among their other terminal facilities are the immense stockyards and abattoirs; and at a safe distance from the other property are the terminal facilities for petroleum, by which pipes are put into the oil-tanks of the cars and pumped directly from those cars to Long Island in pipes passing under the East River. During the year ending September 30th, 1878, the New York Central Railroad received at this port about thirty-five million bushels of grain, which were carried in about eighty-one thousand cars. In addition to the grain brought to this city for that year were various other kinds of freight, something over two hundred thousand carloads.

In addition to the terminal facilities above noted, this company has also several piers and large warehouses at and near the foot of Thirty-third Street, North River. The old Thirtieth Street passenger depot grounds have been converted into a produce depot, at which alone were received last year nearly ten thousand carloads of potatoes. It has also its extensive St. John's Park freight depot, and another depot at the foot of Barclay Street, on the North River, and extensive warehouses and piers devoted to the flour trade on South Street, at the foot of Broad.

The illustration on page 76 shows only a small portion of the facilities possessed by this company. It is hoped at a future day to give further views of this character, that the public, and especially the people of the West, may see what facilities the port of New York is beginning to offer for the great trade of that section. It must be a great boon to the shipper of flour, grain, bacon and other products of the West, to know that he may put his freight into the car at his point of shipment with the knowledge that it may go to Liverpool, Havre, Bordeaux, Glasgow, Belfast, or any other port in the world, with but one handling.

The Unicorn Line of steamers run regularly from the Sixtieth Street depot, and, in addition, this company have close connections with the various foreign and domestic lines of steamers from this port, having its track laid upon the piers of several of the steamship lines, through the permission recently granted by the Board of Aldermen. As soon as certain improvements now being made by the Dock Department are completed, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will proceed to lay tracks on the dock of every steamer line from this city.

SEÑOR MIRANDA'S MONUMENT TO CERVANTES.

THE return from Spain of Señor Fernando Miranda, the well-known painter and sculptor, has revived the interest of Spanish and Spanish-American residents in New York in the project of erecting a monument in Central Park to the memory of the delightful author Cervantes.

The design for the monument by Señor Miranda was adopted by the Committee before he went abroad. His chief object in revisiting Spain was to make studies in costume, armor and historical details for his great and patriotic work. Various painters in Spain have opened subscriptions. The King has promised through General Concha, Senator, to contribute to the fund, and the Government itself will aid the project. The Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Mendez de Vigo, is much interested in the project, as was his predecessor, Marquis Mantilla de los Rios, and has promised his co-operation.

Señor Miranda, while at Madrid, submitted his design to the Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, of which he was a pupil, and it received the approval of the professors. He also ordered all the costumes, armor, arms and other accessories necessary for the work. The Church authorities and municipality of Alcalá de Henares, the birthplace of Cervantes, have offered to send a properly attested parchment copy of the baptismal register of the famous Spaniard to be placed in the cornerstone of the monument.

Our illustrations represent the front and rear views of Señor Miranda's model.

Condition of the Lower Classes in Italy.

A book on the condition of the lower classes in Italy has been published at Neuchâtel by Professor Umlita, a personal friend of Mazzini and a companion-in-arms of Garibaldi. The writer says that in northern and southern Italy the agricultural laborer has to work very hard, is ill fed, and is worse paid. Professor Villari, in his "Southern Letters" in the *Opinione*, showed last year that the day laborers in Apulia work fourteen hours a day for thirty-six cents, and the ex-Minister, Jacini, states that in the vicinity of Milan the "laborers are worse treated than dogs. We see here the greatest possible fertility in the soil combined with the greatest misery in its cultivators." M. Cardani, director of the Lombardian Institute for the Improvement of Agriculture, says that "in Lombardy the peasant is the poorest and most wretched of all laborers. He has no direct relations with the landowner, who farms out his estates. . . . His food is lamentably bad, and he scarcely ever tastes meat or wine." The ordinary wages of the father of a family "are under eighty cents a day; the women at thirty-five look sixty, and people die young in this world of misery." According to the official statistician, Boccardo, 70,000 hectares (two and a half acres each) of land in Italy still remain uncultivated, and the agricultural produce of Italy is relatively much less than that of other European countries. The total number of paupers in Italy is enormous; and, while it is very difficult to get work, the forced paper currency has greatly increased the prices of the necessities of life.

ADVERTISERS will find in "Leading Newspapers," by H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, Conn., of which a new edition has just been published, a very useful and trustworthy manual. The various lists are made up with care and good judgment, and acting upon the information which they furnish, the advertiser will have every reason to expect abundant and satisfactory returns for his outlay. In no department of business is ignorance more common or expensive than in that of advertising, and in none is there less excuse for it, when guide-books and manuals like Mr. Hubbard's are available.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

A Great Deposit of mineral wax has been discovered in Southern Utah.

Pituri is the name of a narcotic indulged in by the natives of Australia.

Thousands of Patents have been taken out for automatic car-couplers, and applications still flow into the Patent Office.

Traces of Roman Civilization have been found in the Sahara Desert, and among them the remains of an amphitheatre like that in Rome.

The Coloring Matter of Red Cabbage.—According to Savigny and Collineau, two pounds of red cabbage are covered with six pounds of hot water and pressed. The blue liquid called carelin yields, with zinc salts, a blue, and with barium hydrate, a green precipitate. 10cc carelin, 7.90cc boiling-hot water, and two grammes caustic magnesia, will impart a beautiful green color to any vegetables immersed in the hot liquid for a few moments.

Cleaning Steel.—Steel which has rusted can be cleaned by brushing with a paste made of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium, half an ounce of castile soap, one ounce of whiting, and water sufficient to form a paste. The steel should first be washed with a solution of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water. To preserve steel from rusting, a good method is to paint it with melted caoutchouc, to which some oil has been added.

Tempered Glass.—Tempered glass has now fallen into disfavor. Its liability to explode is fatal to its general introduction, and unless some method of annealing it is discovered its manufacture must cease. The quality of the articles made of it is not greater than that of Prince Rupert's drops, from which they differ only in form. Lamp-chimneys explode spontaneously, and the least scratch will cause the total wreck of vessels made of tempered glass.

Preservation of Iron by Steam.—The Barff process consists in introducing iron into cylinders closed at both ends, and exposing it to the action of dry steam at a pressure of from two to two and a half atmospheres for five hours, the internal heat of the cylinder being kept in the meantime at a temperature of from 626° to 644° Fahrenheit. The iron becomes covered with a scale of black, magnetic oxide, which thoroughly protects it from further oxidation.

Welding Iron and Steel.—A new composition of iron and steel is described in the *Revue Industrielle*. A cast-iron mold is divided into two sections by means of a transverse plate of thin sheet-iron. The two metals are then poured into the respective compartments. The sheet-iron partition prevents the mixing of the metals and facilitates the welding by itself being brought into a state of fusion. It is said that the product is well adapted for sales, and that it resists drills.

Discovery of a New Mineral.—In examining a specimen of ore from the silver Isle Mine, on the north shore of Lake Superior, Professor Henry Wurtz discovered that it was a mineral unknown to the scientific world. He analyzed it and found it contained large proportions of silver and arsenic mixed with iron, zinc, cobalt and sulphur. Specimens of it were exhibited before the New York Academy of Sciences, and the name "Huntilite" has been given to it in honor of the distinguished geologist, Dr. T. S. Hunt, of Boston.

Submarine Lighting.—Submarine lighting has been effected by compressing pure oxygen into a reservoir of plate-iron, under a pressure of 420 pounds. This oxygen is supplied to a kind of alcohol lamp, provided with means for the escape of the gaseous products of combustion. The light is very good and lasts for four hours. Another plan consists in attaching to a diver's helmet a glass cylinder containing an electric lamp of polished copper, the carbons of which last for four hours without renewing. The light is intense and brilliant.

Frozen Fodder.—In order to convert a portion of the starch of roots and vegetables into grape sugar instead of treating them with dilute acids, they are now sometimes frozen. Before feeding them to animals, they should be thawed out by hot water or steam, but once thawed they will not keep any length of time owing to the rapid fermentation of the sugar. It would be dangerous to feed cattle with them after the putrefaction and fermentation has set in; but if they are kept in a frozen state and only thawed out when wanted, they prove to be very nourishing food.

Why Plants Follow the Sun.—The reason why certain plants, such as the sunflower and *tournesol*, appear to have the power of rotation, is due to the action of light in secreting certain matter on one side, thus causing an expansion, and the withdrawing of water on the opposite side, thus producing contraction; this unequal contraction and expansion rotates the plant at the same rate as the apparent movement of the sun. There is no question of instinct, sympathy, aspiration or any other feeling on the part of the plant; it is purely an operation of mechanics.

Heat as a Mode of Motion.—The celebrated memoir on the motive force of heat, published in 1824 by M. Sadi Carnot, at that time only twenty-eight years of age, has become so rare that his brother, a Senator of the house of peers of France, has decided to bring out a new edition, edited with explanatory notes. This memoir goes to show that Carnot, in his very short life, had glimpse of the true thermodynamic theory, and that he recognized that the work produced by a steam engine represented exactly the heat employed in generating the steam—in other words, he anticipated the magnificent discoveries of Mayer, Joule, Clausius, and Rankine.

The Electric Light in Mines.—The advantages of being able to introduce the electric light into mines are many and obvious. It would solve a most important problem affecting the lives of many persons now working in mines, and would greatly facilitate the out put of mineral and coal. Electricity would give the men a light such as they have never dreamt of, enabling them to get a much larger quantity of coal in a given time than it is possible for them to bring down by the light of the dim lamp, which barely suffices to make the blackness of darkness more visible. It would also benefit both master and men, and greater safety would be insured, for explosions would be all but impossible, while the miners would be better able to guard against falls of roof and rock.

The Eye a Photographic Camera.—Sir John Herschel, in a paper printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1842, drawing conclusions from some remarkable effects which he was then studying, states that in his opinion the phenomenon of vision has a photographic operation, the images of external objects being printed by the solar rays on the retina on the choroid coat of the eye. It appears from recent researches of Drs. Boil and Kühne that the theoretical assumption of Herschel is correct. These investigators have proved the existence of a purple pigment in the eye which is the sensitive agent by aid of which we are enabled to fix images on the retina. They have succeeded in rapidly dissecting an eye and of fixing the image long enough to study it and to take a copy of it by photography.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DR. VON DOLLINGER, the celebrated leader of the Old Catholics, has reached his eightieth birthday.

A COLOSSAL statue of Prince de Bismarck will be unveiled at Cologne on April 1st, the Chancellor's birthday.

DR. LIGHTFOOT will be consecrated Bishop of Durham April 25th, the delay being caused by the necessity of observing certain formalities.

THE Marquis of Normandy, who has been Governor at one time or another of half the British dependencies, has been appointed Governor of Victoria.

IT is reported that Emperor William, addressing a high imperial functionary, said: "It is in Parma that, for the first time, I have lost a battle."

GENERAL THOMAS W. SHERMAN, a hero of the Mexican and the last wars, died at Newport, R. I., March 16th, three days after the death of his wife.

MRS. AND MRS. CYRUS W. FIELD will go to England in a few weeks, and it is understood that while in London they will be the guests of Dean Stanley.

KAISER WILHELM is advised by his physicians to avoid fatigue. Consequently the customary grand court reception on the imperial birthday will not be held.

THE Russian Geographical Society proposes to give its great gold medal to Professor Nordenskjöld. The Berlin Geographical Society has given its gold medal to M. Privalov.

THE Portuguese explorer, Pinto, has arrived at Pretoria, South Africa, with eight followers, all that remained of the four hundred with whom he set out on his expedition.

ONE of the social events of Easter tide will be the wedding of Governor's Island, New York, of General Hancock's niece and adopted daughter to Lieutenant Griffen, of the army.

MR. GLADSTONE was not invited to the Duke of Connaught's wedding. This omission has excited much comment in political circles, as Lords Granville and Hartington both received invitations.

MINISTER STOUGHTON has been seriously affected by the severity of the Russian winter, and has been obliged by his physicians to go to Southern Italy, where he will stay for several months.

THE wives and children of the officers killed at Isandula are in a condition of distress; and it is suggested that some of the £70,000 of the Crimean Patriotic Fund should be given to them.

HARRON, the young man who was under sentence of death for the murder of a policeman, which crime Charles Pierce subsequently confessed he committed, has received a free pardon, and the Home Secretary promises to do all that is possible for his future welfare.

MR. JUSTICE HUNT of the United States Supreme Court, who was stricken with paralysis early in January, is improving, although there is no hope of his entire restoration to health. Within a few days he has been able to sit up, and can articulate a few words, but not connected sentences.

IT is rumored in Berlin that a friendly understanding will be announced on the Emperor William's birthday, whereby the Duke of Cumberland will renounce his claim to the throne of Hanover, and Prussia will give his consent to the abdication of the Duke of Brunswick in favor of the Duke of Cumberland.

A LONDON paper announces the marriage of Miss Theodosia Parnell, sister of the eminent Home Rule M. P., to Lieutenant Page, son of Lord Alfred Page, and brother of Captain Page, who married Miss Stevens, Miss Farnell's mother, who resides at Bordentown, N. J., is a daughter of the late Commodore Stewart, of Rhode Island.

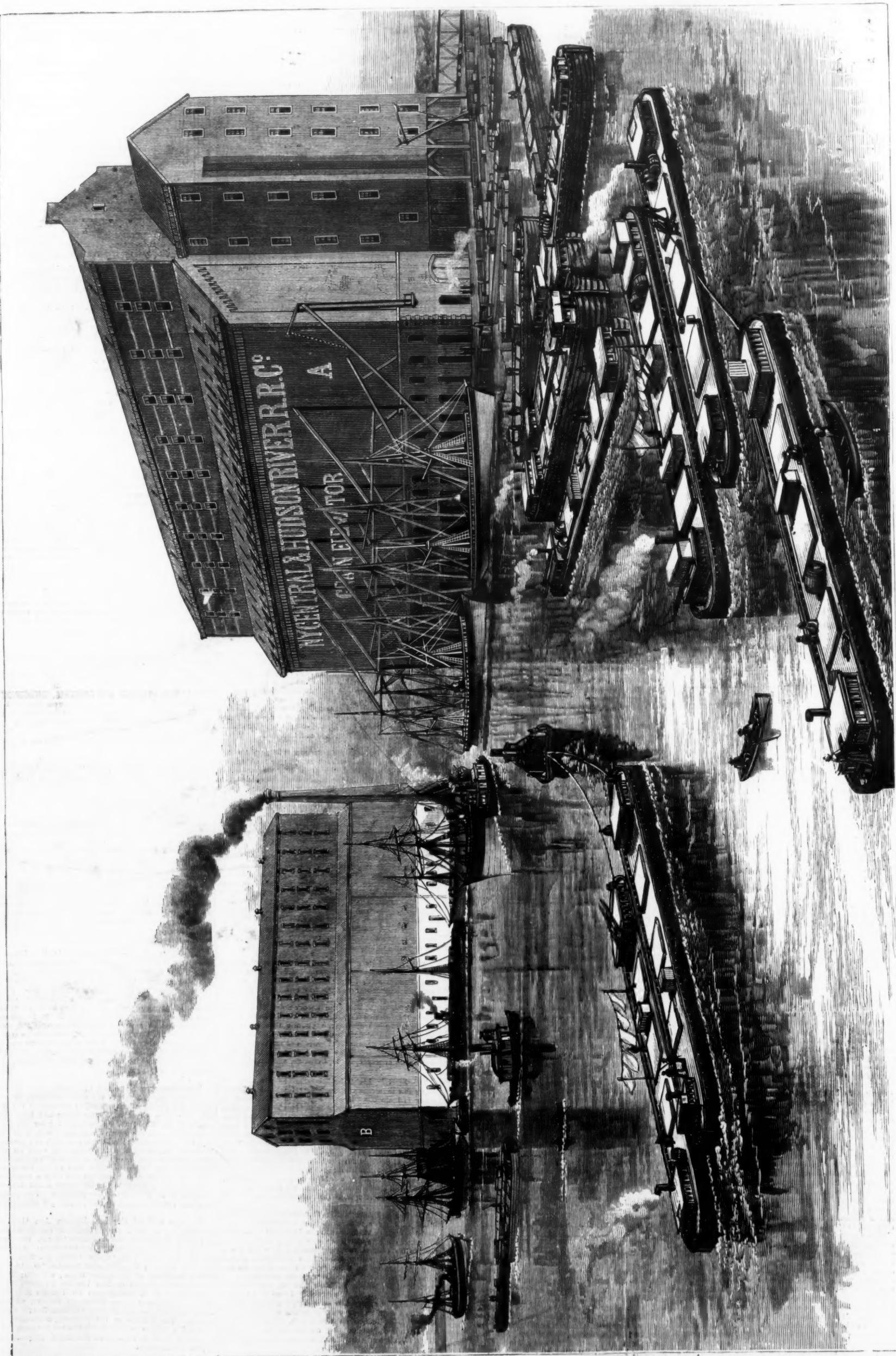
THE origin of the trouble between the Burmese and the British Resident at Mandalay is that the latter protects, and refuses to give up to slaughter, two royal princes and their families who have taken refuge at the Residency. The King of Burmah, who is said to be mad with drink, urged by fanatics and the Revolutionary Party, threatens to force the Residency. Such a hostile measure on the part of the Government, it is believed, would be the signal for a general massacre of Europeans.

ADVICES from India report a circumstance of very rare occurrence, the conversion of a European to Buddhism. The person in question is an Austrian sarvant, and he obtained from the King of Siam permission to pass his novitiate in the magnificent temple attached to the palace. His reception gave rise to a most imposing ceremony. He will have to spend four years completely isolated from the world. The reasons which have induced him to take this step are said to be that he may the more readily study the Pali language, which is known to the Indian high priests only.

THE Rev. James De Koven, D. D., Dean of Racine (Wis.) College, died suddenly of apoplexy at the college on March 19th. In February, 1875, he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but failed to be consecrated in consequence of his extreme High Church views. He at one time received many votes for the Bishopric of Massachusetts, but was warmly opposed and defeated by the Low Church party. In April, 1875, Dr. De Koven was chosen assistant rector of Trinity Church, in this city, but he declined the position, which had been made vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Ogilby. He was recently elected rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, but declined the call the day before his death. He was in his forty-eighth year.

THE Emperor Napoleon III., during his visit to England, contrived to win the warm friendship of the Queen and Prince Albert, which, in the case of the former, has been extended to his widow and son. The young Louis Napoleon, before departing for the Zulu war, called upon the Queen to bid adieu, and, according to a London paper, she received him with the greatest cordiality, thanking him in a trembling voice for the courageous interest he evinced in her army and country. She seated him beside her on a sofa during the interview, and, as he rose to depart, she drew a ring from her hand, and placing it upon his finger, asked him to preserve it as a mark of her gratitude. The young man was visibly affected by the Queen's gift and words.

BY the will of the late Deacon Asa Otis, of Norwich, Conn., the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions is made residuary legatee. Bequests, amounting to nearly \$750,000, are as follows: Amherst College, \$25,000; Yale College Theological Seminary, \$25,000; Bukeley High School of New London, \$10,000; Bacon Academy of Colchester, Conn., \$10,000; First Ecclesiastical Society of New London, \$10,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$10,000; American Home Missionary Society, \$5



NEW YORK CITY.—MAMMOTH GRAIN ELEVATOR OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, AT THE FOOT OF SIXTY-SECOND STREET, NORTH RIVER.—SEE PAGE 76.



JOHN P. ST. JOHN, GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
BY Q. T. BASTIAN.

GOVERNOR JOHN P. ST. JOHN, GOVERNOR
OF KANSAS.

COLONL JOHN P. ST. JOHN, the newly-elected Governor of Kansas, was born at Brookville, Ind., in 1833, and is in the full flush and vigor of manhood. He served through the war of the Rebellion, and earned his title of colonel in command of the 143d Illinois Volunteers. After the war he located in Jackson County, Missouri, an unprospecting field for Republican, won his way to a good position at the Bar, and was the standard-bearer of his party in his section. In 1868 he removed to Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, and assumed political and professional prominence at once. He was elected to the State Senate in 1872, and was one of the leading debaters in that body. Colonel St. John's services to the Republican Party in Kansas have been conspicuous. In the famous contest between Cobb and Goodin, he made a protracted canvass at his own expense, speaking all over the district. At his home, Colonel St. John has no enemies. He is an excellent lawyer and a hard student. As a speaker he recalls the old days when oratory was in vogue, and the "stump" was far more of a power than it is now. His character is spotless as a citizen, a husband and father.

THE GRUSON SYSTEM OF REVOLVING
TURRETS FOR COAST DEFENSE.

WE illustrate the Gruson system of iron cupolas or revolving turrets for coast defense as one of the results of the recent improvements in the size and effectiveness of artillery. Ironclad vessels with one-hundred-ton guns would soon demolish most forts. Spain has resolved to introduce, as a means of meeting these terrible engines of attack, a somewhat similar system of defense. The turret of Ericsson's monitor required weight and defense above. The almost spherical form here replaces the cylindrical, and the immense ball or shell, whether it descends from above or strikes horizontally, will glance off. To give sufficient power of resistance at the point of impact, a system of casting is adopted which gives the exterior the hardness of steel, while the interior, requiring inertia rather than tenacity, is of the ordinary density. The iron walls in the most exposed parts are three feet thick, less on the roof and safer portions. Every improvement has been introduced for facilitating the loading, aim and recoil of the gun. Each turret consists of pieces weighing from forty to forty-five tons of metal, so that the whole is at least 1,200 tons, and costs half a million of dollars. They can be used singly or in groups, and where a shore is lined by a succession of these the contest with an ironclad will be one in which accident alone, it would seem, could give an advantage, and any point of weakness in the ironclad will insure its destruction. As the turret revolves, each one can

keep up its fire as the vessel approaches or passes, the rapidity of fire being insured by the machinery in the interior.

HON. JOHN W. HALL, GOVERNOR OF
DELAWARE.

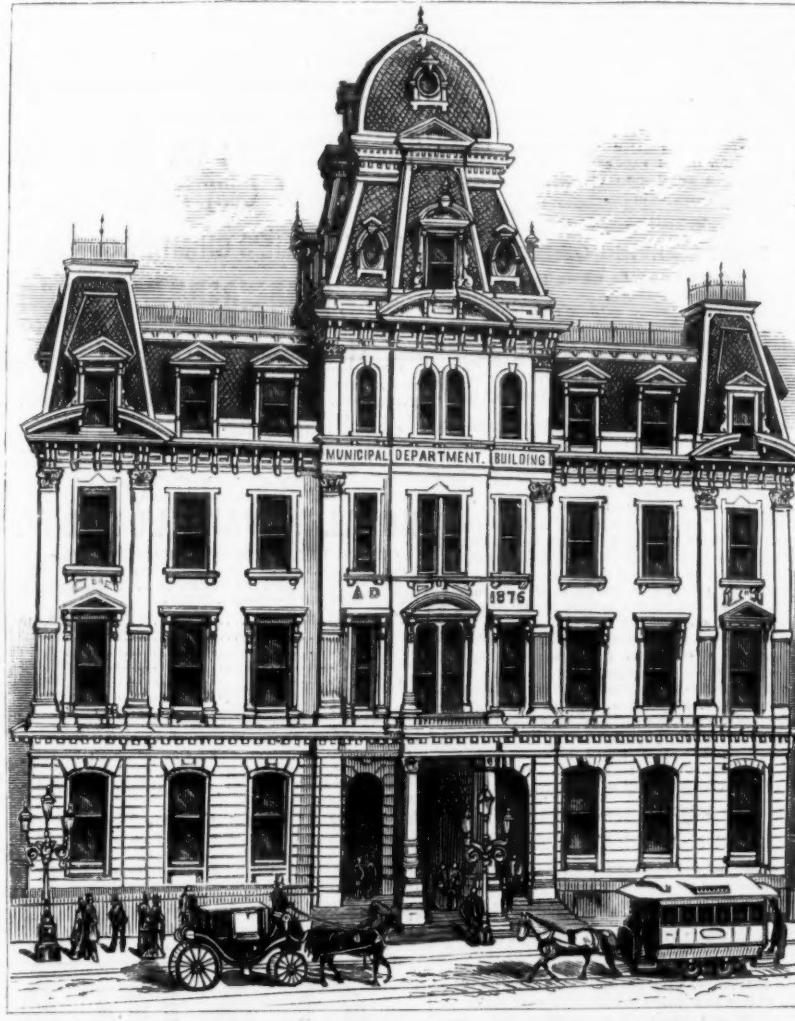
HON. JOHN W. HALL, recently inaugurated as Governor of Delaware, comes of a good and honorable stock. He was born on the first day of January, 1817, in Frederica, Kent County, in the State with whose interests he has always been identified. Having lost his parents early in life, and his guardian having failed a few years afterwards, he was at the age of sixteen thrown upon his own resources, and is thus, in the best sense, the architect of his own fortune. Spending his minority in a clerical capacity in a mercantile establishment and acquiring a substantial business character, he was able at the age of twenty-one to commence in a small way on his own account, and, gradually enlarging his business, prosecuted it for a period of twenty-nine years with great success. He has been for thirty-three years an active member of the M. E. Church, serving for a part of the time in an official capacity. In 1847 he engaged in ship-building, which is now his specialty, his sails being known far and wide as one of the largest vessel-owners in the country. He has been State Director in the Farmers' Bank of Delaware since 1861; from 1867 to 1871 was a member of the State Senate; and in 1876 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. In 1878 he was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Delaware, and was elected by almost a unanimous vote. He was inaugurated at Dover on the 21st of January. He has lived in the same town all his life, except while receiving his education, and is now, in the sixty-third year of his age, still hale and vigorous.



JOHN W. HALL, GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
BY BROADBENT & PHILLIPS.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN
BROOKLYN.

THE new Brooklyn Municipal Building, of which we give an excellent illustration, has two features which commend it to general attention. It was completed for less than the original appro-

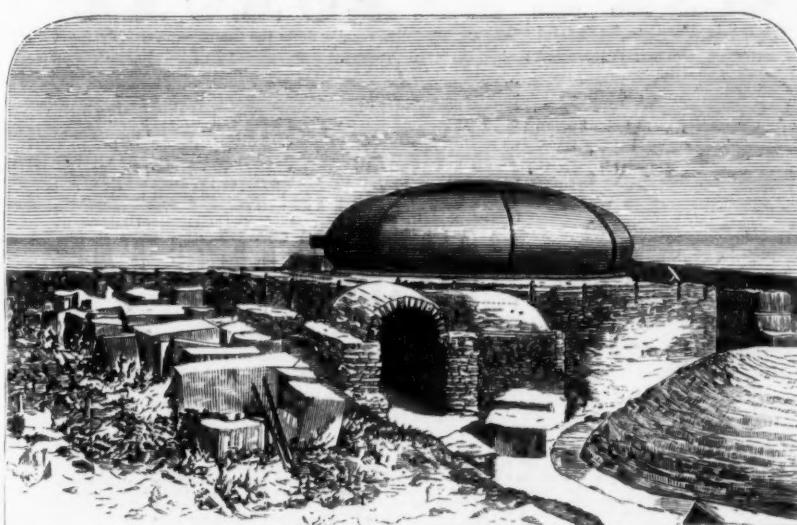


NEW YORK.—NEW BUILDING OF THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT OF BROOKLYN.

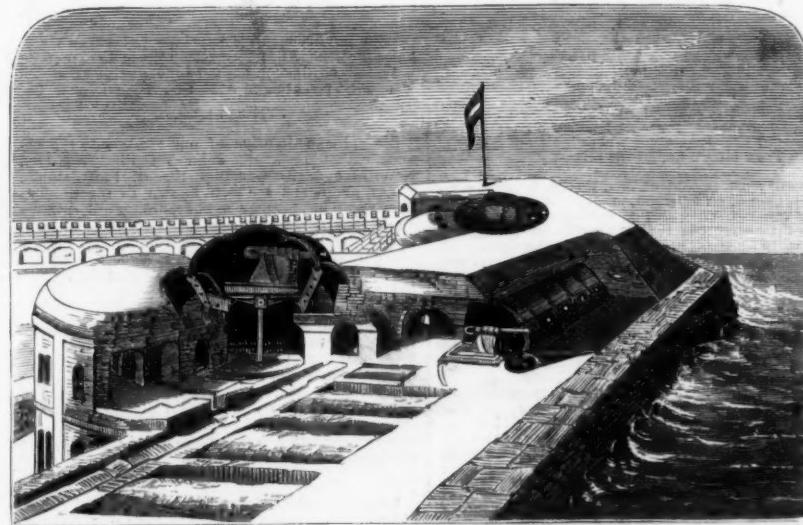
priation, and is claimed by its contractors to be, for the money expended, the best public building in the country. It will accommodate several important departments of the City Government which have hitherto been quartered in leased buildings outside the City Hall, and by its excellent location and ample facilities will greatly advance the public business. The building, of which Mumford & Ditmars are the architects, is of the Renaissance, combined French and Italian, style of architecture, stands just west of the County Court House, facing on Joralemon Street, and is one of the most eligible locations in the city. The facade on Joralemon Street is of white Westchester marble from the Tuckahoe quarries of John M. Masterton, the extreme height of the central tower being 135 feet above the curb. A basement and four stories are afforded by the building in which the Departments of City Works, Health, Police, Excise and Collection will find ample and convenient accommodations. All the heating and ventilating apparatus, which is most thorough and complete, introducing the latest and most improved apparatus, was made by Jamer, Jacobs & Co., 84 John Street, New York; the carpenter-work by John Fallon, 107 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; the galvanized ironwork, of which a large amount was required, by John Setan, 329 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; and the plastering by T. B. Watson, of Brooklyn. Through all the corridors of the building, beautiful English encaustic tiles have been laid by Miller & Coates, of New York; and the hardware for doors, windows, etc., is supplied by the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company of this city. Setan's patent skylights are used, giving an abundance of daylight in all parts of the building, which in all its details is well adapted to its purposes.

COLD WATER IN COLD WEATHER.

IT should not be forgotten that the sole use of cold water in cold weather is to stimulate the organism to increased activity. A great mistake is made when any part of the body is immersed in cold water, and left to part with its heat without any guarantee that the energy of heat-production so severely taxed can respond to the requirement. It may easily happen that the internal calorific force—if we are at liberty to use that expression—will be exhausted; and if that occurs, harm has been done. The obvious principle of health preservation is to maintain the circulation in its integrity; and while the error of supposing that clothing can do more than keep in the heat generated within is avoided, it is not less needful to guard against the evil of depriving the body of the heat it produces. The furnace should be well supplied with suitable fuel—that is, nutritious food; the machinery of heat production, which takes place throughout the organism, not in any one spot or centre, should be kept in working order, and nothing conduces to



VIEW OF THE EXPERIMENTAL BATTERY DURING CONSTRUCTION.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE COMPLETED BATTERY.

SPAIN.—THE GRUSON SYSTEM OF REVOLVING IRON TURRETS FOR COAST DEFENSE NOW BEING TESTED AT MADRID.

this end more directly than the free use of the cold douche and the shower-bath; but the exhibition of these popular appliances in all or any of their forms ought to be restricted to a few seconds of time, and unless the evidences of stimulation—redness, and steaming of the surface—are rapidly produced, the affusion should be laid aside. The use of cold water in cold weather is a practice which must be governed by rules special to each individual case. Whether the practice recommended be that of plunging the feet in cold water before going to bed, to procure sleep—a reckless prescription, founded on a physiological fallacy—or any other use of cold water, the only safe course is to seek the counsel of a medical man conversant with the patient's peculiarities; and particularly in the cases of children we urge that this precaution should be observed.

OUR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT:

A ESTHETIC New York should be *en fete* on the evening of Thursday, April 10th, when the life of Charlotte Bronte, "that wee sma' Yorkshire violet," will be word-painted by Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, at the Chickering Hall. With the fair lecturer's mobile and expressive face, her subtle power of delineation, her womanly grace and tenderness, the subject is one that will not fail to interest for lack of dainty handling, while the theme, indomitable energy and heroic effect, is such as to afford Mrs. Holloway—herself thrust unto the battle of life where the fight has to be fought, and fought gallantly—ample scope for a dramatic skill which has already gained for her a success that is hourly upon the increase.

"A Celebrated Case" nightly fills the Grand Opera House.

The comedy of "Whims" will shortly replace "Thro' the Dark" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The "Banker's Daughter" will hold the boards at Union Square Theatre till the end of the season.

At the Lyceum "The Masked Ball," a comic opera, supersedes the "Sorcerer" and the ubiquitous "Pinatore."

At Booth's "The Little Duke" is delighting the true believers in Lecocq. This gifted composer has shelved bouffé for the finer article of comic opera.

"A Scrap of Paper" is driving all paper, in the shape of complimentary admissions, from Wallack's. This charming little piece is acted in such a manner as to forcibly remind one of the Comédie Française.

"Engaged" at the Park is a success, owing to the very perfect acting of Miss Agnes Booth. There is the spirit of true comedy in her every movement. The cake-eating scene is simply perfection. Why! oh, why those impossible Scotch?

Colonel Mapleson's engagement at the Academy of Music draws to a close. He sails with his aviary of singing birds on April 5th, to commence the London season. That he has fulfilled every promise goes without saying; that he has rendered yeoman's service to the cause of music at its best, is equally free from controversy; that he has won for himself the cordial esteem and goodwill of the music-loving people by the admirable manner in which he has catered for them, whether in regard to song, to orchestra, to ballet, to *mise en scène* and to appointments, are "fixed facts" so thoroughly established that he will scarcely realize the position until he is the recipient of the welcome which awaits him on his return to the States. We wish him and his talented company *bien voyage* and *à bientôt*.

FUN.

A SWEEPING reform—Spring cleaning.

BEHOLD how great a number of insurance-agents a little fire brings forth.

THE truly wise man leaveth all his money directly to the lawyers, and thus saaveth them the labor of contesting the will to get it.

IN a family in which there are two boys of about the same age, it is pretty difficult to decide whose birthright it is to roll out the ash-barrel.

PIZARRO was the play. A verdant actor was cast for one of the smaller rôles. To him fell the line, "My lord, 'neath yonder palm we have captured a cask. What is your pleasure?" The fellow, when his cue came, rushed upon the stage, exclaiming, "My lord, 'neath yonder palm we have captured a cask. What is your pleasure?" "Roll him in," bowled the tragedian, "and let's bust in the bung!"

THERE was that bachelor over in Manchester, England, who had proposed to and been rejected by thirty different women. He died the other day, leaving his property to be divided equally among those who had jilted him. The reason for this bequest, which he stated in his will, was that he felt himself in their debt, for it was to their opportune refusals that he owed the peace which he enjoyed through life.

SOPHOCLES's tragedy of "Antigone" was produced at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, once with Mendelssohn's music, and the "gods" were pleased, and, according to their custom, demanded a sight of the author. "Bring out Sopherclaze!" they yelled. The manager explained that Sophocles had been dead two thousand years and more, and could not well come. Thereat a voice shouted from the gallery, "Then chuck us out his mummy!"

A GOOD story is told of Rev. Hadley Proctor, who once preached in Rutland, Vt. One bitter cold day, when the church was but half warmed, Brother Proctor had for his text a very warm verse, addressed to those on the left hand, and he seemed to feel the antagonism between the weather and his subject. Just before the benediction he leaned forward and said to one of the deacons in front of the pulpit, in tones loud enough to be heard by all, "Brother Griggs, do see that this house is better warmed this afternoon—it's no kind of use for me to warn sinners of the dangers of hell when the very idea of hell is a comfort to them."

MADAME C., dressmaker, has a great deal of trouble with her sewing-girls. The other day one of them came to her to say: "Madame, I fear that I will not be able to work much longer. I think I am getting blind." "Why, how is that? You seem to get along pretty well with your work." "Yes; but I can no longer see any meat on my plate at dinner." Madame C.—understood, and the next day the young ladies were served with very large but very thin pieces of meat. "What happiness!" exclaimed our miss. "My sight has come back. I can now see better than ever." "How is that, mademoiselle?" "Why, at this moment I can see the plate through the meat."

THURBER'S RELIABLE CANNED GOODS.

GREAT progress has been made within a few years in the art of Preserving Fruits, Vegetables, Fish and Meats in tins, and in consequence the consumption has largely increased. As yet, however, canned goods are not generally thought to be "fresh," and some brands are not, perhaps, entitled to be so considered. Those packed by us, however, are Hermetically Sealed at the sources of supply, when they are in the best possible condition, by a process which preserves the much-to-be-desired fresh, natural flavor; and they are really in better condition, fresher, more palatable and wholesome than many so-called "fresh" articles which are exposed for sale during considerable periods of time in city markets. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where consumers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is, therefore, to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use THURBER'S BRANDS.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Food Products,
New York.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, having acquired a reputation in the treatment of Chronic Diseases resulting in a professional business far exceeding his individual ability to conduct, some years ago induced several medical gentlemen to associate themselves with him, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, the Consulting Department of which has since been merged with the Invalids' Hotel. The organization has now been completed and incorporated under statute enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, under the name and style of the "WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION."

We clip the following from the *Buffalo Express*:

A branch of the "World's Dispensary Medical Association" is to be established in London, Eng., a step which the continually increasing European business of the Dispensary has been found to warrant, and next week Dr. B. T. BEDORTHA will sail for the great metropolis named, to superintend the organization of the new institution. This gentleman has been for some four years associated with DR. PIERCE in a position of responsibility, and is well qualified for the duty now intrusted to him. Heretofore the foreign business of the World's Dispensary has been transacted through the agency of prominent druggists, but it has assumed such proportions as to require more direct care. Dr. BEDORTHA will no doubt successfully carry out his mission, being a gentleman of excellent business abilities and pleasing address.

NOT DESERVING OF PITY.

BEGGARED spendthrifts, to whom money has no exchange value but pleasure.

Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dyspepsia and liver diseases, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unfailing remedies for these maladies.

Parents who spare the rod and ruin the child. Fast young men and women are generally spoilt children to begin with.

People who suffer from catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe, reliable, and well-tested remedy for this loathsome disease.

People who marry for money, and find too late that the golden glitter is all moonshine.

Women who suffer death every day of their lives, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectively remove those painful weaknesses and impart a healthful tone and strength to the whole system.

People who live beyond their means and find that style and pride, like everything else in this world, unless placed upon a secure foundation, are subject to the law of gravitation.

Invalids who do more towards fostering disease by living and sleeping in the low, unventilated rooms of the ordinary house, than the best medicines can accomplish towards recovery, when at a moderate expense they can secure all the hygienic and sanitary advantages of the Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y. Every physician knows how much recovery depends upon good nursing and the hygienic conditions of the sick-room. Chronic diseases are especially subject to these conditions.

IS CATARRH A CURABLE DISEASE?

THIS question has been settled by Dr. M. W. Case, a highly educated physician of many years' experience in treating catarrh and diseases of the throat and lungs. He has designed ingenious and scientific apparatus by which remedies in the form of vapor or smoke are carried directly to the seat of catarrh, consumption, bronchitis, etc., and into the blood through the lungs, with perfect ease and as little trouble as it is to breathe the air that surrounds us. The result of this treatment is an astonishing success. His Carbolicate of Tar Inhalants have been endorsed by leading physicians, and their speedy cures in seemingly hopeless cases commend them to thousands who have tried other remedies in vain. The doctor stands high as an honorable and successful physician in his specialties of catarrh and consumption. All suffering with these diseases may with full confidence write to the doctor at south-west corner Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

WE call the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. John Wanamaker & Co., No. 818 and 820 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. These gentlemen are well known to the public; their name has become household word, and we advise our readers to send to them for estimates before purchasing clothing in the Spring. They are one of our largest and best concerns in this country, and make the very best of clothing.

THE aim of the proprietor of the "St. NICHOLAS" HOTEL has always been to make this great New York institution the model house of the land. The verdict of the traveling public has sustained this ambition, and both single guests and families find in cuisine, apartments and general conveniences the very aim of all that is desirable. Prices have been reduced to a figure very moderate, measured by the superb accommodations given.

THE ticket which drew the second capital prize, \$50,000, in the recent drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery, was held in this city, and sold by J. Duff & Co., of 42 Nassau Street, who now offer tickets in an extraordinary drawing, April 8th, with a capital prize of \$1,000,000.

Positive Cure for Bunions and Corns, \$1.

MM. FRIZZIE, Oakland Valley, N. Y.

Blair's Pills.—Great English Remedy for Cough and Rheumatism. All Druggists have them.

Stuttering cured by BATES'S APPLIANCES. Send for description to SIMPSON & CO., Box 2236, New York.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Sold only in soldered tins, labeled.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

109,000 109,000 109,000

Operations with Nitrous Oxide Gas, without a single failure or accident, Gas fresh every day. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

\$10 to \$1,000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything.

Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

At Reasonable Rates—Money on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 165 & 167 Broadway.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations

BOKER'S BITTERS.

The best Stomach Bitters known, containing most valuable medicinal properties in all cases of Bowel Complaints; a sure specific against Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, etc. A fine cordial in itself, if taken pure; it is also most excellent for mixing with other cordials, wines, etc. Comparatively the cheapest Bitters in existence.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 78 John Street, New York, P. O. Box 1029.

FOR THE NEW NOVEL,

Three Strokes; Or, The Secret of Cozy Dell,

FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM

Gout, Gravel, or Diabetes.

Schlumberger's harmless, infallible French Salicylate relieve within 12 hours, cure within 4 days. Box \$1, postage free. Only depot in New York at 284 Sixth Ave.

I. A. PARIS & CO., General Agents for U. S.

Caution—Other so-called agents for these medicines sell either dangerous or worthless home-made counterfeits.

\$2,250,000!

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, Havana, Cuba, April 8th, 1879. Drawing positive; never postponed. ONLY 15,000 TICKETS ISSUED. Prizes amounting to \$2,250,000 distributed.

1st CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$1,000,000

2d PRIZE.....200,000

3d PRIZE.....100,000

4th PRIZE.....50,000

5th PRIZE.....25,000

6th PRIZES, \$10,000 EACH.....80,000

7th PRIZES, 5,000 EACH.....40,000

722 PRIZES amounting to (Spanish dollars)...2,250,000

Tickets, \$200; Halves, \$100; Quarters, \$50; Eighths, \$25; Tenths, \$20; Twentieths, \$10; Fortieths, \$5.

Full particulars sent free. Prizes cashed. Liberal discount to clubs. Address, J. DUFF & CO., Bankers, 42 Nassau St., New York.

Cable Dispatch—Havana, Jan. 25.

To J. DUFF & CO., Bankers, 42 Nassau St., New York:

Ticket No. 2,118 (Class 1,031), held by your firm has drawn the second capital prize of 50,000 Spanish dollars.

The above ticket sold in New York by

J. DUFF & CO., Bankers, 42 Nassau St., New York.

CATARRH

Is a terrible disease. Its fearful effects are corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odors, nasal deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is ever aggressive. Ordinary treatments are worse than useless. Thousands suffer with this disease without knowing its nature or the great danger in neglecting it. Many thousands are dying with consumption who a few years or months before had only catarrh. If neglected while a cure is possible, it rapidly develops, and the symptoms of quick consumption announce that it is late.

CONSUMPTION yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful.

ASTHMA almost WISH for DEATH. Minister's SORE THROAT, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and BRONCHITIS near approach of consumption. For these diseases the most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is

CARBOLATE OF TAR INHALANTS

Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more powerful than words can tell or express. All Fatal Epidemics are propagated by Inhalation. So potent for evil, it is now made most powerful for good. It does not require ten minutes to demonstrate the value of Carbolicate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known to science. Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is inhaled right to the diseased parts. No heat, no noise, no trouble, no expense, at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by those who have used it with perfect satisfaction.

"Your methods of treating catarrh and consumption are certainly very effective. So-called home cures need not despair."—CHAR. HAMILTON, Cass, M. D., Louisville, Ky. "I am so well pleased with your Carbolicate of Tar Inhalant that I would not part with it at any price."—J. BENNINGTON, 320 Elm St., Philadelphia.

Send to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. As the oils and balsams congeal and round off. To consumptives beyond the capacity of cure the Inhalants always give great relief, and readily yields to this painless and pleasant remedy.

It is remarkable how quickly these necrotized sensitive membranes are healed by breathing the vapor and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. Inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured.

Dr. M. W. CASE, S. W. Cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

VITALIZED PHOSPHATES.

Debility and nervousness have their origin, to a great extent, in a weakened digestion. There can be but little mental activity with impoverished blood, and debility so induced leads to consumption and numerous other troubles that would never appear if the blood and nerves were nourished in a right degree. Physicians have prescribed 100,000 packages of **Vitalized Phosphates** preventing debility and nervous diseases, curing indigestion, and re-vitalizing and invigorating thousands who were sick. It is a brain and nerve food, not a medicine. F. CROSBY, 666 Sixth Ave., N. Y. For sale by Druggists.

H.W.JOHNS' ASBESTOS

Liquid Paints, Roofing, Boiler Coverings, Steam Packing, Sheathing, Fire Proof Coatings, Cements, &c. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST. H.W.JOHNS M'F'C CO. 87 MAIDEN LANE, N.Y.

GUION LINE.

United States Mail Steamers
FOR LIVERPOOL,
From Pier 38 (New), N. R., New York.
EVERY TUESDAY.

Tons.	Tons.
Wyoming..... 3,716	Idaho..... 3,132
Montana..... 3,125	Montana..... 4,320
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